

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3175.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

BATH MEETING, September 5 to 12.

President Elect,
SIR FREDERICK J. BRAMWELL, D.C.L. F.R.S. M.Inst.C.E.

The Journal, President's Address, and other Printed Papers issued by the Association during the Annual Meeting, will be forwarded daily by post to Members and others unable to attend on application and payment of 2s. 6d. to the Clerk of the Association, Mr. H. C. STEWARDSON, Reception Room, Bath, on or before the first day of the Meeting.

A. T. ATCHISON, Secretary.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Visitor—EDWARD J. POYNTER, Esq., R.A.
Principal—JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Esq.

The ANNUAL SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October. Art Classes in connexion with the Training School are open to the public on payment of fees. The Classes for Men and Women Students meet separately. The Studies comprise Drawing, Painting, and Modelling as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still Life.

Candidates for admission who are not already registered as Students of the School must have passed the Second Grade Examination in Free-hand Drawing.

Special Admission Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, the 25th September, and Tuesday, the 2nd October, at 11.45 A.M. and 4.45 P.M. on both days, and on subsequent Tuesdays at frequent intervals during the Session.

Application for information as to fees and for admission should be made in writing to the Secretary, Department of Science and Art, S.W., or on and after the 3rd October personally to the Registrar, at the School, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY,

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1888. The New Gallery, Regent-street, W.
Textiles; Gold and Silversmiths' Work, including Enamelling; Metal and Iron Work; Pottery; Decorative Painting and Design; Wall Papers; Bookbinding; Printing; Glass; Stained Glass; Wood and Stone Carving; Modelling; Cabinet Making.

All Work intended for Exhibition must be delivered at the New Gallery the 17th, 18th, or 19th of September.

Particulars and Forms of Application will be forwarded as required.

ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

IRISH EXHIBITION IN LONDON, 1888.

NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES OF IRELAND.

IRISH ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Admission, One Shilling.

The Press throughout the length and breadth of the land have pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.

CLERKENWELL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN AND SECRETARY.

The Commissioners require the services of a Gentleman for the above position who is capable of organizing and carrying out the general work thereof. Commencing salary 150l. per annum.—Applications, stating age, present occupation, and enclosing two testimonials, to be made not later than September 14th, addressed to the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, Vestry Hall, Molesworth-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The Editor of a London Paper, with access to special sources of information, could supply a LONDON LETTER, with or without illustrations, on extremely reasonable terms.—Address Box 1178, No. 402, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISHMAN (26, married), perfect German, English, and French scholar, fair Italian, with Literary Education, seeks permanent EMPLOYMENT as Correspondent, Teacher, Secretary, &c. First-class testimonials.—Address Box 501, Willing's Advertising Office, 125, Strand.

WANTED, for a Family Magazine, SHORT TALES (on approval). For each accepted a Guinea is offered. A Serial Tale is also required.—MS8, enclosing stamps for return if not accepted, may be sent to J. S. B., 23, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO FINANCE A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL, practical in its scope, novel in idea, and though without a single competitor, appealing to the vast majority of the reading public. The receipts from advertisements alone will be very large.—Apply to CANTAS, Hollycroft, Sipson, Slough.

MS8.—A PUBLISHING HOUSE of 25 years' standing is OPEN to NEGOTIATE for WORKS of Fiction, Travels, Memoirs, Essays, and Poetry.—Address K, Mr. R. Mason Smith, 145, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY, highly educated, desires a RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT in a Family about middle of September. English, French, Piano, Singing, and Violin. Good references.—Address Nonno, 5, Esplanade, Dover.

LANDSCAPE PAINTING from NATURE.—Mr. J. AUMONIER, R.I., can arrange with a GENTLEMAN to work TOGETHER for a Term. Residence if desired.—DUNAVON, Grayling, Sussex.

PARENTS wishing to send a SON to Hanover to LEARN GERMAN would find a suitable place in the Family of a Master, where he would be taken good care of and be well looked after.—Address GRAM, Karmarschstrasse 15, Hanover.

RESIDENCE for LADY STUDENTS near University College, British Museum, and Studios. Established 1878.—Miss MARY CARR, Russell House, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

RUSSIAN and FRENCH LESSONS given by experienced Specialist (a Native of Russia, educated at Paris).—Apply by letter to M. BUCKING, 8, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

SPANISH, Italian, French, German, Russian, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, &c.—PRIVATE LESSONS and LECTURES by Native Professor (visiting Government Colleges) at the Linguistic Institute, 29, Lombard-street and West-End. Several Suburban Branches. SELECT CONVERSATIONAL CLASSES (only one Foreign Language spoken at each Class during three hours weekly) for Officers, Students, Private Gentlemen, &c. Translations from or into those Languages. Also Lessons by Correspondence. Pupils visited (London and Country). Ladies' Classes at their own residence. Students Prepared for Examinations (moderate terms and every chance of success).—Principal, Señor VIVAR.

RUSSIAN, Arabic, Turkish, Hindustani, &c.—PRIVATE LESSONS by Native Professors (visiting Government Colleges) at the LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE, 29, Lombard-street and West-End. Translations, &c. Pupils visited.—Principal, Señor VIVAR. N.B. Two Officers, advanced in Russian, wish to meet with other Pupils to form a Conversational Class (three hours weekly), conducted by Russian Professors.

BRUSSELS, 34, Rue d'Edinbourg.—Mdlle. MICHELOT RECEIVES a limited number (5) of YOUNG LADIES. Family life and comfort. Great advantages for advanced French. Excellent references in England, Germany, and Holland.

MARIA GREY TRAINING COLLEGE for TEACHERS, 5, Fitzroy-street, W.

A FULL COURSE OF TRAINING is provided for LADIES desirous of entering Girls' Public Schools. Class Teaching under supervision. Model and Criticism Lessons. Kindergarten training. Preparation for Teachers' Certificate, Higher Local (Cambridge), and Froebel Society's Examinations. Scholarships offered. TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12th.—Address PRINCIPAL.

COVENTRY.—KING HENRY VIII. SCHOOL.

Handsome new buildings, standing in twelve acres of playground. Two Scholarships of 100s. a year and three of 50s. tenable at the Universities for Five and Four years respectively, attached. French, German, Chemistry, Shortland, Book-keeping taught throughout the School. Studies for older boys. Terms for Boarders, 50s. a year.—For Prospectus, &c., apply to the Head Master, Rev. W. W. S. ESCOTT.

THE COLONIAL COLLEGE and TRAINING FARMS (Limited), Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.

For the Training of Youths for Colonial Life. The College owns and farms a fine Seaside Estate of 1,350 acres. Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, S.E., LONDON.

Principal—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. TODD.
Head Mistress—Miss M. TODD, Graduate in Honours, Cambridge.
Professors—Seely, King's Coll.; Dr. Roggatz, Rudolf Lowman, Louis Diehl, Signor Garcia. Professors Fontanier, Ferrero, Churton Collins, &c.
Full list and references on application. Classes assemble Sept. 25. Large Gymnasium, Tennis Courts, and Swimming Bath.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.—The

post of ASSISTANT-LECTURER in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and DEMONSTRATOR in the Physical Laboratory in the Department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy is VACANT. Salary 150s. a year. The successful Candidate will also be expected to take work in Mathematics.—Further information may be obtained from Messrs. SMITH and SMALL, the Secretaries, with whom applications must be lodged by September 8.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

The PROFESSORSHIP in LATIN is vacant. Candidates may obtain particulars by applying to IVOR JAMES, Registrar, Cardiff, July 21st, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE, Sinclair-road, West Kensington (N.B., near Addison-road Station).

Under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Wellington, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Field-Marshal Lord William Paulet, General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., &c.
Military Superintendent—Colonel W. KNOLLYS, F.R.C. F.R.G.S., late Garrison Instructor, Home District, formerly commanding 9th Highlanders.
Principal—R. H. THOMPSON, M.A. F.R.G.S.

RECENT SUCCESSSES.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY.

Name.	Admission for Reference.
A. F. Daise	Surgeon-Major Daise, 40, Kensington Park-gardens, W.
C. D. Field	C. H. Field, Esq., LL.D., 1, Fairholme-road, W. Kensington.
Lieut. F. N. Jones	Bolton Lees, Anerley Park, Anerley.
G. R. M. Mathew Lannowe	Major-General Mathew Lannowe, The Park House, Isleworth.
J. A. Rogers	Col. Rogers, C.B. East India United Service Club, St. James's-square.

SANDHURST FURTHER.

Name.	Admission for Reference.
L. T. Hay (7,500 marks)	Mrs. Hay, Langley House, Brighton.

Gentlemen are received to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, Indian Civil Service, Militia (qualifying and competitive), &c.

HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Free education to one student in every Class.

SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Prize of 100l. to any student who obtains first or second place at the examination for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Indian Civil Service.

Terms moderate. Small Classes, ensuring individual attention and strict discipline.

N.B. Work for forthcoming examination now in progress.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIONANI LIBRARY, 221, Rue de Rivoli.

LAUSANNE.—Miss ANDREAE offers Comfortable HOME, with Educational advantages, to YOUNG LADIES. Special care of delicate girls. Highest references.—Apply 8, Avenue de la Gare, Lausanne; or Bell House, Clapham Common, London.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—AN EXAMINATION for filling up about Eighteen VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on the 12th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For information apply to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, West Kensington.—Candidates for Foundation Scholarships are particularly requested to notice that the DATE of the EXAMINATION has been POSTPONED from September 25th to September 12th, and Following Days.

GOVERNESS and TUTORS' AGENCY.

AGENCY for GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, AMANUENSSES, and COMPANIONS. English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. DOWSON, The Library, Old Bedford House, Strathmore, S.W.

THE MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

SESSION 1888-89.

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The Session commences on MONDAY, October 1st, 1888.

Students under Sixteen are required to pass a Preliminary Examination.

Syllabuses, containing complete information as to the various Courses of Instruction, Fees, Lecture Days and Hours, Entrance and other Scholarships, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from Cornish Bros., New-street, Birmingham, price 6d.; by post, 8d.

GEORGE H. MORLEY, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The several

DEPARTMENTS will OPEN on the following dates:—
Department of Theology.....(On THURSDAY, Oct. 4.)
" General Literature.....(but new Students admitted on TUESDAY, Oct. 2.)
" Science.....(Oct. 2.)
" Engineering.....(Oct. 2.)
" Medicine.....(MONDAY, Oct. 1.)
" Evening Classes.....(WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, but new Pupils admitted on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.)
" The School.....(WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, but new Pupils admitted on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.)

The Prospectus of any Department may be obtained by application to the Office, or by letter addressed to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.

Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of University of London will commence on OCTOBER 1st and continue till JULY, 1889.
Fee for the whole Course, 18l. 15s.; or 18l. 10s. to Students of the Hospital; or 8l. 5s. each for single subjects.
There is a Special Class for the January Examination.
For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY MANCHESTER.

SESSION 1888-89.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, LL.D.

ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW DEPARTMENT.

Professors and Lecturers.

GREEK.—Hulse Professor J. Strachan, M.A.
GREEK TEST. CRITICISM.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.
LATIN, COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.—Professor A. S. WILKINS, LL.D.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Smith Professor T. N. Toller, M.A.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Professor A. W. Ward, LL.D.
HEBREW AND ARABIC.—Lecturer Rev. L. M. SIMMONS, B.A.
FRENCH.—Lecturer V. KATNER, B.Sc.
GERMAN.—Lecturer H. Hager, Ph.D.
HISTORY.—Professor A. W. Ward, LL.D.
LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY.—Professor R. Adamson, M.A., LL.D.
POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Faulkner Professor J. E. C. Munro, LL.D.
LAW.—Professor A. Hopkinson, M.A., B.C.L., Professor J. E. C. Munro, LL.D., Reader in Real Property, &c.—W. F. Byrne, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Barrister-at-Law.
MATHEMATICS (PURE AND APPLIED).—Beyer Professor H. Lamb, M.A. F.R.S.
PHYSICS.—Langworthy Professor Arthur Schuster, Ph.D. F.R.S., Professor T. H. Core, M.A.
CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, GEOMETRICAL and MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Beyer Professor Osborne Reynolds, LL.D. F.R.S.
CHEMISTRY and METALLURGY.—Professor H. B. Dixon, M.A. F.R.S.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Professor C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S.
TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.—Lecturer Watson Smith, F.C.S.
MINERALOGY.—Lecturer C. A. Burghard, Ph.D.
ZOOLOGY.—Beyer Professor A. C. Marshall, F.R.S.
BOTANY.—Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.
GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY.—Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A. F.R.S.
PHYSIOLOGY and HISTOLOGY.—Brackenbury Professor W. Stirling, M.D. D.Sc.
FRESHMAN DRAWING.
HARMONY, &c.—Lecturer H. HILES, Mus. D.

With Assistant-Lecturers in all the Principal Departments.

THE SESSION of the DAY CLASSES will be OPENED, with an Introductory Address by Professor ROBERT ADAMSON, on TUESDAY, October 2nd, at 11.30 A.M., and the SESSION of the EVENING CLASSES with an Address by Mr. TAIT, on MONDAY, October 15th at 7.30 P.M.

There are Two Halls of Residence associated with the College.

Prospectuses of the different Departments:—

1. DAY CLASSES,
2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
3. DEPARTMENT for WOMEN,
4. EVENING CLASSES,

and also the Prospectuses of Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions, will be forwarded on application to the Registrar,

HENRY WM. HOLDER M.A. Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SESSION 1888-89.

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G. D.C.L.

Lord Rector—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P. LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES, LL.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SESSION commences on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1888, and closes on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1889.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
GREEK, JUNIOR	Prof. HARROWER, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	£3 3 0
GREEK, SENIOR	Prof. HARROWER, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 2 0
LATIN, JUNIOR	Prof. RAMSAY, M.A., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	3 3 0
LATIN, SENIOR	Prof. RAMSAY, M.A., and Assistant	12 to 1 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	2 2 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION	Prof. MINTO, M.A.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily	1 1 0
LOGIC	Prof. MINTO, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M., or 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.; and 12 to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
MATHEMATICS, JUNIOR	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	3 3 0
MATHEMATICS, SENIOR	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, JUNIOR	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, SENIOR, Div. I.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. daily	2 2 0
DO. DO. Div. II.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
DO. PRACTICAL CLASS	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	Prof. FIFE, M.A.		
NATURAL HISTORY	Prof. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc.		

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is £1. 3s. Matriculation Fee, 1l. For the Degree of M.A., 1l. 1s. for each of three examinations, and 1l. for General Council Registration.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. ordinarily embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History; but any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

BURSARIES.

The Bursary Competition will begin on THURSDAY, the 18th October, at 2 o'clock P.M., when there will be offered 50 Bursaries varying from 30l. to 10l. of yearly value. Of Bursaries under private patronage, 23 were vacant at the close of last session, varying from 40l. to 10l. of yearly value.

CLASS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Books of the value of 136l. are awarded to the Students most distinguished in the Class Examinations. At the close of the Curriculum Money Prizes varying from 65l. to 5l., besides Medals, are awarded to the best Scholars in the several departments.

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, commencing on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1888.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
ANATOMY	Professor STRUTHERS, M.D.	9 A.M.	£3 3 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS	Professor STRUTHERS, M.D., and Assistant	(9 to 10 A.M.)	2 2 0
CHEMISTRY	Vacant	3 P.M.	3 3 0
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE	Professor M'WILLIAM, M.D.	3 P.M.	3 3 0
SURGERY	Professor ALEX. GOSCHEN, C.M. M.D.	10 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL SURGERY	Professor ALEX. GOSCHEN, C.M. M.D.	3 P.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	Professor SMITH-SHAND, M.D.	3 P.M.	3 3 0
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Professor STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	4 P.M.	3 3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	Professor ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc. F.L.S.	2 P.M.	3 3 0
MATERIA MEDICA	Professor J. THEODORE CASH, M.D.	4 P.M.	3 3 0
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY (Sir Erasmus Wilson, Chair)	Professor HAMILTON, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.		3 3 0
PRACTICAL CLASS	Professor HAMILTON, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.		3 3 0

SUMMER SESSION, commencing on MONDAY, 22nd April, 1889.

BOTANY	Professor JAMES W. H. TRAIL, M.A. M.D. F.L.S.	8 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL BOTANY	Professor JAMES W. H. TRAIL, M.A. M.D. F.L.S.	4 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL PHARMACY	Professor J. THEODORE CASH, M.D., and Assistant	(9 to 10 A.M.)	2 2 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS	Professor STRUTHERS, M.D., and Assistant	9 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	Vacant	10 to 12 P.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY	Professor M'WILLIAM, M.D.	3 P.M.	3 3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	Professor ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D.	2 P.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY	Professor ALEX. GOSCHEN, C.M. M.D.	3 P.M.	3 3 0
OPERATIVE SURGERY	Professor STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	10 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY AND GYNECOLOGY, AND CLINICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN	Professor STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	11 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	Professor HAMILTON, M.B.	11 A.M.	3 3 0
MEDICAL LOGIC AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	Professor MATTHEW HAY, M.D.	9 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE	Professor MATTHEW HAY, M.D.		2 2 0

The Anatomical Course in Summer includes Instruction in Histology and in the use of the Microscope; and Instruction in Osteology for Beginners.

Matriculation Fee (including all dues) for the Winter and Summer Sessions, 1l. For the Summer Session alone, 10s.

The following additional Course of Practical Instruction are delivered in the University or at the Institutions mentioned:—

- Diseases of the Eye—Dr. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON. 1l. 1s.
- Dental Surgery—Dr. WILLIAMSON. 1l. 1s.
- Insanity—Dr. REID, Royal Lunatic Asylum. 1l. 1s.
- Diseases of the Ear and Larynx—Dr. MACKENZIE BOOTH, Dispensary. 1l. 1s.
- Diseases of the Skin—Dr. GARDEN, Royal Infirmary and Sick Children's Hospital. 1l. 1s.
- Royal Infirmary: Daily, 9 and 12. Perpetual Fee to Hospital Practice, 6l.; or, first year, 3l. 10s.; second year, 3l.
- Clinical Medicine—Dr. SMITH-SHAND, A. FRASER, and BLAIRIE SMITH. 3l. 3s.
- Clinical Surgery—Drs. A. GOSCHEN, OGILVIE WILL, and GARDEN. 3l. 3s.
- Pathological Demonstrations at the Hospital—Prof. HAMILTON.
- Diseases of Children at Sick Children's Hospital. Daily, at 1 P.M. Hospital Ticket. 1l. 1s.
- General Dispensary, and Lying-in and Vaccine Institution: Daily, 10 A.M. Eye Institution: Daily, 2.30 P.M.
- Royal Lunatic Asylum: Physicians—Drs. JAMIESON and REID.

The Regulations relative to the Curriculum and the granting of Degrees in Medicine and Surgery may be had of the Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine.

BURSARIES.

There will be offered for Competition in this Faculty the following Bursaries:—(1) To Students entering their First Winter Session who have passed all the Subjects Imperative for registration in Medicine, Two Bursaries of 20l. each, tenable for Four Years; (2) To Students about to commence their Second Winter Session at Medicine, One of 35l. or thereby; Two of 24l. 10s. each or thereby; Two of 22l. 10s. or thereby; One of 20l.; and One of 11l. 10s. or thereby; and (3) To Students about to commence their Fourth Winter Session, One of 20l. For Subjects of Examination see 'The University Calendar.' September, 1888.

WM. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

N.B.—Further particulars, including information as to Faculties of Divinity and Laws, are to be found in 'The University Calendar,' published by A. King & Co., Printers to the University, Aberdeen, price 2s., or 2s. 4d. by post.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The WINTER SESSION, 1888-9, will commence on MONDAY, October 1st, when the Prizes will be distributed by Sir ARTHUR T. WATSON, Bart., G.C., and an Introductory Address will be delivered by W. FOSTER, Esq., M.A. F.R.S.

TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (value 100l. and 60l.) will be Open for Competition on September 27th and 28th.

The School Buildings have been recently enlarged, comprising new Theatre, Library, Physiological Laboratory, Materia Medica Museum, Students' Room, and Luncheon Room.

Besides Scholarships and Prizes there are annually Sixteen Resident Hospital appointments Open to Students.

The Composition Fee for the whole Medical Curriculum is 100l. Special provision is made for Dental Students and for Candidates for the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination.

The Residential College adjoins the Hospital, and provides accommodation for Thirty Students and a Resident Warian.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital, or from

A. FRASER GOULD, Dean.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1888-9 will commence on October 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Dr. CULLINGWORTH, at 3 P.M.

TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 125 Guineas and 60l. respectively, open to all first-year Students, will be offered for competition. The examination will be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the 'Preliminary Scientific' and 'Intermediate M.D.' Examinations of the University of London.

An additional Laboratory for the teaching of Advanced Physiology has been recently provided.

All hospital appointments are open to students without extra charge.

Scholarships and money prizes of considerable value are awarded at the Sessional Examinations, as also several medals.

The fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years; also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.

Medical practitioners, clerical men, and private families residing in the neighbourhood receive students for residence and supervision, and a register of approved lodgings is kept in the Secretary's Office.

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LITERATURE

England in the Fifteenth Century. By the Rev. W. Denton, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

VERSATILE as Mr. Denton's publications proved him to be during his lifetime, we should hardly have expected him to make a posthumous reputation as an English historian. Yet his work on 'England in the Fifteenth Century,' by its wide erudition and sober good sense, not to speak of its vigour and picturesqueness as a literary production, shows that he possessed and had cultivated the capacity to write the history of a difficult time in some of its most perplexing aspects. That the present volume does not quite reach the scale of completeness that might be desired is mainly attributable to the author's lamented death. The book as he originally planned it was to consist of two main divisions, treating of England in the fifteenth century, first from a social and political point of view, and secondly in relation to the ecclesiastical conditions of the age. This latter part was never written, and of the former the last few sheets never received Mr. Denton's final corrections. Critics have, therefore, to deal with the book reverently, and to bear in mind that a good many of the more obvious defects which appear in it are just those which, it may be reasonably assumed, would have been set right had the author lived to complete his plan. Thus, to take a salient instance, his account of the peasants' revolt of 1381 leaves altogether out of consideration the share which we can hardly refuse to believe that the Lollard movement had, if not in its organization, at least in its inspiration; but, since Lollardy belongs to the religious history of the time, its treatment had to be deferred to a part of the book which we shall never see. Another result of the conditions under which the work appears is that the title stands somewhat out of relation to the contents of the volume, nearly half of which is taken up by an introduction, while the rest is by no means limited to the fifteenth century. The book is, in fact, a study of the social and economical state of England throughout the later Middle Ages; and it is one of its main defects that, instead of paying regard to the great variations which existed at different intervals in those ages, the author is too apt

to collect his evidence from a wide range and throw it, so to speak, into a focus, as applicable without qualification to the fifteenth century. Nor is the evidence merely heterogeneous; Mr. Denton was also too ready to rely on writers who make no sort of claim to rank as authorities at first hand. We notice particularly his long array of citations from legal sources, placing lawyers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries side by side with Bracton and Britton. But if one thing has been impressed upon historical students with peculiar emphasis it surely is that the legal authorities are just those with respect to which the historian must always above all be on his guard; and that even Bracton must be used with extreme caution until the day comes when he shall be published in a critical edition—a day which we are afraid is indefinitely postponed by Sir Travers Twiss's performance in the *Rolls Series*. It would seem as if Mr. Denton began studying his subject in an entirely old-fashioned frame of mind, with antiquated books of reference about him, and with the habit of using histories which have long been superseded by others founded upon more thorough knowledge. But it is quite evident that he soon reformed his ways, and made himself master of all the best and most recent information accessible; only there is still pretty often more than a trace of the old lore visible in his work, particularly in the use of authorities, which we are sure that had the author lived he would have carefully removed.

The introduction consists of two parts, sketching the rise of English civilization to Edward I. and its decline after him, and illustrating each separate element with a fulness of detail not commonly found in introductions. Thus in describing the state of things existing in the mediæval manor Mr. Denton is careful not only to state the distinction between the various modes of tenure, but also to point out a subsidiary fact which is very often ignored, namely, that the tenure does not necessarily determine the status of the tenant. A free tenant might hold lands in villanage:—

"He did not, however, become a villain because of the tenure on which he held them, nor was it any presumption in a court of law that a man belonged to that class because he held lands for which villain services were required."

Mr. Denton illustrates manorial usages with a number of small examples, some taken from manuscript sources. Not a few are curious, and to many readers will be new.

"In most manors it was customary that the widow should hold possession of the lands of her deceased husband for a year and a day before being required to marry; but at the end of that time she was obliged to find a husband or to pay a fine for being excused from matrimony. '12d. given to the lord that she may live without a husband until the next court after Easter.'—Gives to her lord 18d. that she may be without a husband to the end of her life.'—*Launton Court Rolls*."

"In general women were executed by drowning, men by hanging. In certain seaside towns freemen also were drowned, non-freemen hanged. See 'Costumal of Pevensy; 30 Edward III.'"

No one will dispute Mr. Denton's judgment in asserting for Edward I.'s reign a capital importance in English history; but he has, perhaps, endangered the success of

his case by the very zeal of his advocacy. He writes too much as though our civilization had maintained a dead level before Edward's time, had then risen suddenly to its zenith, and had forthwith fallen headlong into ruin. Of Henry II.'s work he seems hardly conscious, and yet without it much of Edward I.'s efforts must have been fruitless. The account he gives of the material prosperity in Edward's time is interesting, and bears the marks of considerable industry; but a great deal which he ascribes to this time is equally true of others, and it is hardly fair to quote Harrison's 'Description of England' as evidence for Edward's interest in gardening and planting. One can scarcely doubt that the arts of civilization owed more to the luxurious tastes of the court of Henry III., and to the comparative quiet that prevailed in the country for the greater part of his long reign, than to the more businesslike and practical policy of his son. Yet, on the whole, Mr. Denton's estimate of the significance of Edward's death is substantially just:—

"His death is one of the turning-points in English history. In his tomb was buried the promise of the continued prosperity of his country. The one hundred and eighty years lying between his death and the accession of the house of Tudor were years of violence and suffering to the people of England, not lightened, but chequered by a few brilliant victories, and by long ruinous campaigns. The sufferings endured by the people of this country cannot be tabulated; they may, however, be traced in the decline of the population, in the growth of crime, in the frequent returns of famine, and in the havoc caused by pestilence."

But this also is too broadly stated. Why stop at the accession of the Tudors? Were not Henry VIII. and the ministers of Edward VI. responsible for misery among the people on a greater scale than any of their predecessors? And in the matter of famines we prefer to accept the opinion of a scholar who has had unique opportunities of forming a judgment in questions of economical history, and who denies their prevalence *in toto*. Prof. Thorold Rogers (whom Mr. Denton quotes and combats, p. 94, note 6) admits the existence of "local scarcities, possibly local famines," but maintains that "the means of communication between the producer and the market were good"—"statements," says Mr. Denton,

"which appear to me destructive of each other; for if the roads were good and 'the cost of carriage very low'.....there could hardly be famine in one part and plenty in another, but (1) Mr. Rogers gives no authority for his opinion, and the chroniclers speak not of local, but of general famines; (2) with good communications these writers could not have been so ill-informed as to mistake a local for a general famine; only in the event of a want of good communications could a local famine become general, but (3) the cited prices in Mr. Rogers's 'History of Prices and Agriculture' are often, during this period, famine prices."

The question is an interesting one, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Denton should have appended his criticism of Mr. Rogers to a citation from Knyghton, who is notoriously just one of those chroniclers whose general information is as inexact as their local knowledge is valuable. Nor does a false generalization on their part necessarily imply bad communications. A district where

scarcity prevails shades off imperceptibly into a district of comparative plenty; and news brought from a distance becomes coloured by the complexion of the tidings added as the bearer nears his destination. To deduce statistics from the occasional notices of mediæval chroniclers is, in fact, a hopeless task, and probably as often as not leads to direct contradictions, just because the chronicler, in however general terms he makes his statement, has his eye really directed upon his immediate surroundings. As for famine prices, we think that Mr. Denton has not clearly understood what these mean. On p. 109 he says of a particular time that "wheat throughout the kingdom was at famine price," adding in a note that "the average price of wheat during the years 1348-1400 was 6s. 2d. per quarter"; but he has already quoted from Mr. Rogers on p. 92 that "the average price of wheat during the years 1261-1400 is 5s. 10½d.," and it is absurd to argue that the addition of less than one-twentieth can raise the average price of a hundred and forty years to a famine price. We do not think Mr. Rogers's statement about the goodness of the roads can be easily shaken. Had they been as bad as Mr. Denton supposes, it would have been impossible for the charge for carriage to be as low as it is proved to have been. Mr. Denton has a section on roads, in which he brings a variety of instances to support his view; but they tend rather to show their danger from robbers than their bad condition, as to which he quotes hardly any but general phrases, such as might be, and often are, used with respect to the roads in many countries at the present day, while the risks from highwaymen might be paralleled to any extent from the coaching stories of two or three generations ago. The example of Archbishop Islip is taken by Mr. Denton as typical:—

"His biographer tells us that in 1362, as the archbishop was riding between Sevenoaks and Tonbridge, his horse stuck fast in a miry part of the road [*in loco luto et aquoso*, foot-note], and that as the animal plunged to free itself, the rider was thrown, and his clothes were soaked through in the muddy water. He could get no change of dress until he reached his palace at Mayfield, and when he arrived there the archbishop, wearied with his journey and his misadventure, imprudently fell asleep before changing his dress. He slept in a cold stone room—'*in quâdam lapideâ camera*'—probably a room with a stone floor, and as the time was towards the end of January, no wonder that the archbishop awoke paralyzed, and, after a lingering illness, died in 1366."

Now hardly any of the details in this picture can be proved from Birchington's narrative: they may be true, but the facts may have been quite different. For instance, Islip may have been riding towards home, when, finding the evening drawing in, he may have taken a "short cut," or he may have strayed from the road; there is nothing to show that the road itself was bad. And as for the sequel, suppose the archbishop to be nearing Tonbridge when the accident occurred, he would be only some dozen miles from Mayfield, and, like a wise man, chose to hurry on rather than risk a chill by stopping on the way. Doubtless the end of the story indicated imprudence; but who shall be severe upon an old man falling

asleep after a good supper doubly relished in consequence of the fatigues and mischances of the day?

We have taken one instance out of many of what appear to us the hasty generalizations to which we think Mr. Denton too prone. The following passage may be quoted as a specimen of the author's style, though here, too, he has given a somewhat exaggerated impression of the facts by grouping together in a single paragraph notices which are in truth scattered through considerably more than a century. He is describing the ravages of pirates during the long war between France and England:—

"These rovers kept the shores of both countries in constant alarm. The east and west coasts of England equally with the south were a prey to them. The shepherds of Anglesea and Carnarvon and the burghers of Flint and of the towns in Lancashire and Westmoreland fled inland when the blaze of the beacons gave warning of the landing of the crews of these privateers. The seamen of the Cinque Ports made their own treaties of peace with the shipmen of France, as though each had been an independent power. These private treaties gave, however, only a fitful and precarious peace. In spite of treaties, in spite of booms and chains thrown across the mouth of the harbours from Fowey and Plymouth by the west, to Rye and Sandwich on the east of the same coast, and along the Norfolk and Suffolk shores to Hull, York, and Berwick on the North Sea, and in spite of the vigilance of the watch by night and day, and the beacons along the cliffs, town after town was sacked and destroyed, and the townsmen killed by the crews of these privateers. The Isle of Wight, being especially exposed to these raiders, was almost depopulated. The whole south coast, however, was impartially overrun and devastated. The Isle of Thanet was ravaged in harvest time and its wheat crops destroyed. A few years before Dover had been burnt in defiance of the garrison in its castle. Sandwich, then a rich and important port, was repeatedly attacked, and several times burnt to the ground. When taken its inhabitants, men, women, and children, were usually [?] all slain. This town never recovered from the ruin caused by the last of these attacks. Winchelsea, Hastings, Tarring, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole, Teignmouth, Plymouth, and, indeed, almost every town and village along the south coast and round as far as Bristol, were burnt during this war with France. Wherever, indeed, there were townsmen who could be plundered, and houses which could be fired, these active rovers were to be found. Even the little villages of Cornwall, which might have been thought safe because of their obscurity, were sacked and burnt. The traders of Winchelsea were not secure within the walls of their city. Along the bank of the Wansum the towers still remain which were built to support the chain which it was hoped might save Norwich from attack. The people of Salisbury threw up a strong rampart, and dug a ditch sufficiently deep to protect their city and their noble cathedral from such visitors. Guernsey was overrun; its people plundered and killed by private adventurers from the French coast; and the island remained for a time in their possession. Dartmouth and Rye were burnt, and restored and repopulated, and again burnt. The people who should have gained their bread by fishing, or by tilling the lands near the south and south-eastern coasts, fled inland, and the fields on the coast line lay untilled, while the small ports adjoining fell into ruin. If a traveller, impatient of the slow and difficult journey over what were once roads, was tempted to shorten his journey by taking a passage in a coasting vessel, he did so at the risk of being seized within sight of land by the pirates who infested every sea and lived by

plunder. It will be 'perilous dwelling by the sea coast,' writes Agnes Paston to her son, unless 'the sea may be better kept than it is now.' Perilous, indeed, it was to live by the shore when peaceful townsmen and yeomen might be surprised during their evening walk and carried off captives 'by the said enemies when it pleased them,' or put to death, unless they paid a heavy ransom for their lives. So little did these pirates dread interruption that they landed, and, to the indignation of their victims, enjoyed themselves in open day, 'as homely as if they were Englishmen.' French privateers entered the Medway, pillaged the towns and villages, and fired the farmsteads along its banks for a considerable distance inland; others lurked in the Thames, or blockaded the mouth of the river; burnt Gravesend and the hamlets on the Essex and Kentish shores, and captured the vessels both of hostile and of friendly states, and seized the ferry-boats and robbed the passengers on their way from Gravesend to the opposite side of the river."

In taking leave of an important and highly interesting book we may sum up our criticism on what appears to us its main defect in the remark that Mr. Denton seems to us throughout to magnify the disagreeables and difficulties of the Englishman, especially of the poor Englishman, of the later Middle Ages, and to depreciate his advantages. He writes as though the statutes of labourers were really effective (and inadvertently proves his point by an ordinance made some years before they were passed), when the social condition of the peasantry in the times following would be inexplicable had this been the case. He quotes the well-worn notices of More and Latimer about farming in their day, as though they referred to a continuous state of things and not to a particular time of transition; and he exaggerates mediæval expenses by translating them into far too high a figure in modern currency. It is hard to doubt that in substantial comfort the labourer of four or five hundred years ago was better off than his descendants have been until almost our own day. Still, with all these deductions (and they are such as cannot escape the careful reader, whatever his final judgment on the points at issue), Mr. Denton has amassed a storehouse of most valuable materials. Hardly any book bearing on his subject has been overlooked, though we miss Mr. Plummer's model edition of Fortescue, who is himself, by the way, not made sufficient use of. Misprints are few, and the index is full and accurate.

The Book of Psalms; or, the Praises of Israel.
A New Translation, with Commentary, by
the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D.
(Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

CANON CHEYNE holds a middle course between the two schools, the one of which may be called orthodox, as it keeps strictly to the *textus receptus*, and the other advanced (represented by Profs. Graetz and Dyserinck), which would emend the Masoretic text not freely only, but without mercy, and often to the detriment of the beauty of the language. Canon Cheyne is not afraid to accept emendations which he finds useful, adding even some of his own; but, on the other hand, he adheres to the received text wherever possible. And this is certainly the right method for a commentator who writes for students who

are not yet strong enough to digest the enormous doses of new text administered by the representatives of the modern school. Canon Cheyne does something more for his readers—he gives them in most cases the opinions of his predecessors, and he is not afraid to say that words are corrupt and untranslatable as they stand in our text, where he represents them by asterisks. We shall see later on if he has succeeded in clearing up doubtful passages by his eclectic method.

The arrangement Canon Cheyne has adopted for his commentary is extremely practical. At the beginning of each Psalm he gives sometimes a shorter, sometimes a longer, account of its tendency, the probable time of its composition, and its poetical arrangement. Then follows his own translation, as given in the "Parchment Library" in 1883, with some alterations. Next comes the commentary, which is mostly explanatory of the meaning of the several sentences, which are compared with cognate passages in other Biblical books and the poetry of other nations; to these he also adds grammatical notes, along with the renderings of the old versions, the Targum, the Syriac, the Greek, the Latin, and others. The critical notes which justify the author's own emendations and those adopted from other writers are put in a special chapter at the end of the book. Thus the student will not be confused by the amount and variety of the notes, as is usually the case with German commentaries, which often become obscure through an *embarras de richesses*. The supercriptions of the Psalms Canon Cheyne has not given in this volume. He reserves them, as well as the theological ideas which dominate the Psalms, for another occasion, most probably for his forthcoming Bampton Lectures. This omission may prove an inconvenience to the student, who will have to obtain his information from two separate volumes. Besides, the acceptance of some emendations depends entirely on the theological interpretation of the respective Psalms, and on the date of its composition. Let us quote one instance only. For the words of the received text, "Kiss the son" (ii. 12), Canon Cheyne puts, with good reason, asterisks, pointing out in the notes that "son" is here expressed by the Aramaic word ܒܢ. He says: "We must either amend, reading 'Seek ye his face,' with Brill, or something similar, or else suppose that the two doubtful words are a post-exile [Aramaizing] insertion by one who wished to bring out the Messianic reference more distinctly." That is to say that the second Psalm is pre-exilic; if so, the proposed reading in the critical notes, ܒܢ ܕܠܝܒܐ, "Kiss the son of his goodwill," does certainly not represent a pre-exilic conception, if, indeed, a son of goodwill can be a Jewish idea at all. But we must defer our opinion on this question until the companion volume makes its appearance.

That an exact date cannot be assigned to many of the Psalms we can see at once from the enormous differences of opinion that prevail on this subject, for instance, between Prof. Graetz and Canon Cheyne. Psalm lxviii. is, according to the former, pre-exilic, and probably written in the time of King Josiah, when Egyptian dominion molested Judah, for, according to

him, verses 30 and 36 presuppose the existence of the Temple. Canon Cheyne, however, refers this Psalm to a post-exilic period, and consequently verse 30 is in his belief a gloss, or else a reminiscence only. Not more in accord are the various modern commentators with their proposed emendations, which the reader will see in many Psalms when reading our author's learned notes. There are, indeed, emendations upon which everybody might agree, some that do not violate too much the received text, and others which are based upon one of the early translations. So, for instance, iv. 3 in Canon Cheyne's translation: "O sons of men, how long shall my glory be insulted, in that you love vanity?" where the words "in that" are not expressed in the Hebrew text; the Septuagint, by dividing the Hebrew words differently, gives a more natural translation, viz., *Υἱοὶ ἀνθρώπων, ἕως πότε βαρυκαρδίοι*; *Ἰνα τί ἀγαπᾶτε ματαιότητα*; So, too, the natural parallelism in lxiii. 1 comes out much better if we adopt Ewald's proposal to read "Surely *el* is gracious unto the righteous, *Elohim* to the pure in heart," than in Canon Cheyne's translation, "Surely *Elohim* is gracious unto Israel, even to the pure in heart." "Even" is here out of place, and there is no Hebrew word for it. Neither of these emendations, which are effected by a mere division of words, is mentioned in Dr. Cheyne's notes. This must be from oversight, since he could not shrink from admitting such slight alterations, considering that in some cases he admits or accepts additional words in the received text, and in others considers words as glosses, as, for instance, the words in xvii. 14 of the A.V., "From men *which* are thy hand, O Lord."

Even such a cautious commentator as Canon Cheyne is, and much more such daring editors as Profs. Graetz and Dyserinck, bring out clearly the fact that our Hebrew text is in a great number of Psalms thoroughly corrupt, a fact which seems inexplicable if they were used daily in the Temple service. Even admitting that some of the sacred writings, and amongst them the Psalms, were destroyed during periods of calamity like the wars against Antiochus and the Romans, these prayers must have fixed themselves in the memory of the Levites, and even of the greater number of devout worshippers who were not directly concerned in the Temple service as the Levites were. We shall have, therefore, to come to the conclusion that the corrupted Psalms were not recited in the Temple. If we are not mistaken, the same reasoning can be applied to the text of the prophetic lessons (*Haftarah*) as compared with the other prophetic chapters. Most probably Canon Cheyne will have something to say on this matter in his forthcoming companion volume.

We may perhaps conclude from the title, 'Book of Psalms; or, the Praises of Israel,' that Canon Cheyne does not hold all the Psalms of the first two books to have been composed by David. In the short preface, which contains valuable information on the arrangement of the Book in the Synagogue and the Church, the canon partly withholds his opinion on the authorship of David in the case of the first two books. He says:—

"At an earlier date much labour was rather unprofitably spent in defending the Davidic authorship of Psalms transparently non-Davidic. An opposite tendency now prevails. Of the three most distinguished writers, Ewald acknowledges only 11 entire Psalms and some fragments of Psalms as Davidic, Hitzig 14, and Delitzsch 44. All of these agree as to the Davidic authorship of Psalms iii., iv., vii., viii., xi., xviii., xix. 1-7, and two out of three as to that of Psalms ix., x., xii., xiii., xv.-xviii., xix. 8-14, xxiv., xxix., xxxii., ci. Kuenen [Graetz ought to be added], however, will admit no Davidic Psalm, though Davidic passages may have been inserted. In any case, it is quite certain that there are none in the last three books, and the probability is that Ewald's is the most conservative view of the headings at present tenable. Need I add that I merely record his position without either endorsing it or attaching any special weight to his authority? 'Non enim me cuiquam emancipavi; nullius nomen ferro: multum magnorum vivorum iudicio credo, aliquid et meo vindico. Nam illi quoque non inventa, sed querenda nobis reliquerunt.'"

Here even classical Latin is used in order to obscure the editor's thoughts. A short English sentence would have done infinitely better than the beautiful quotation from Seneca. But it is to be hoped that in the companion volume Prof. Cheyne may satisfy a curiosity perhaps unjustifiable.

The Margravine of Baireuth and Voltaire.

By Dr. George Horn. Translated from the German by H.R.H. Princess Christian. (Stott.)

SOME time ago Dr. George Horn found among the papers of the family of F. von Miedel, in Baireuth, a bundle of letters which Voltaire had addressed to the Margravine of Baireuth, the sister of Frederick the Great. These letters, about the genuineness of which there can be no doubt, Dr. Horn has arranged in chronological order in the book of which this volume is a translation; and he has associated with them the corresponding letters of the Margravine, all of which had already been published. He has also connected the letters with various explanations and comments. His work as an editor has been remarkably well done, and of the translation we need only say that it is clear and accurate. The book is not in any sense important, but it may be read with considerable interest by students of the eighteenth century, and especially by admirers of the genius of Voltaire.

The Margravine met Voltaire for the first time in 1740 at Rheinsberg, whither he had gone to visit the young king who had just mounted the throne of Prussia. They evidently made a good impression on one another, and this was confirmed three years afterwards, when Voltaire spent a fortnight at Baireuth. "Baireuth," he wrote soon afterwards to Maupertuis, "is a delicious retreat, where one can enjoy all the advantages of a court without being inconvenienced by its grandeur." After this the two friends did not meet for seven years. When, in 1750, they saw one another again—this time at Berlin—the Margravine was much changed. "She had," as Dr. Horn says, "made the painful discovery that her husband's affections had been stolen from her by one of her own ladies, and this the one she had loved and favoured the most." She talked to Voltaire freely about her troubles, and he was full

of sympathy, and undertook to send to Baireuth companions in whose society she would find relief and intellectual stimulus. The result was that during the whole period of Voltaire's residence in Berlin they wrote to one another frequently; and even after he quitted Prussia they kept up a more or less regular correspondence.

Their letters show both to the best advantage. The Margravine had a strong interest in literature; she was of a quick and ready wit; and she found in Voltaire's writings much that appealed to her sympathies. Voltaire could not fail, therefore, to be attracted by her, and to write to her in his liveliest and brightest style. Those who have hitherto known the Margravine only through her 'Memoirs' will be surprised to see from her letters how much real goodness of heart was associated with her cleverness. A large part of her 'Memoirs,' as we took occasion to show in reviewing the Princess Christian's translation of the work, is not only extremely ill-natured, but thoroughly untrustworthy. In her correspondence with Voltaire there is hardly a trace of cynicism or insincerity. Writing to the greatest master of French prose style, she, of course, does her best to give point and "finish" to her phrases, but the genuineness of her regard for him is unmistakable. At the time when some portions of her 'Memoirs' were written she had anything but a friendly feeling for her brother, and did not scruple to avenge her supposed grievances by presenting him in a most unfavourable light. In her letters to Voltaire, whenever Frederick is mentioned, she shows herself so affectionate and devoted a sister that there is no difficulty in understanding how she retained to the last her influence over the hardest as well as the ablest of the Hohenzollern kings.

By far the most interesting letters are those which relate directly or indirectly to Frederick. For some time after Voltaire settled at Berlin he was on excellent terms with the king. But he could never be brought to understand that Frederick admired him simply as a man of letters and a philosopher. He was eager to play an important part in politics, and his interference in matters with which he had no real concern was in the end bitterly resented. When Voltaire found that he was in danger of falling into disgrace, he turned to the Margravine for help; and certainly he did not measure his words in writing to her about his royal patron. When read in the light of subsequent events, the following passage, which occurs in a letter dated "End of May, 1752," is curious and instructive:—

"I remained at Potsdam whilst the King, your brother, made war in the plains around Berlin. You are probably aware that he has had a long and severe attack of gout. Do you also know, Madame, that during the attack he put his swollen foot into a boot and was present at reviews held in the rain? Future generations will therefore not be surprised that he won battles. I admire him daily more, both as King and as man. His kindness and indulgence in society are the charm of my life. He had every right to say, as he did in one of his beautiful letters, that he was a stern King and a humane man; but I think he is far more the humane man than the stern King. His virtues and his talents, his philosophy, his abhorrence of all

superstition, his retiring nature, the regularity of his life, his application, his mental research, as well as his care for his kingdom, all these have attached me intimately and for ever to him. I shall never repent having given up everything for his sake. In truth, Madame, I really think your Royal Highness should warn him in one of your letters that he is turning my head. He inspires me with more enthusiasm than fanaticism does its devotee. But I do not speak to him of it, and he does not know the whole of my secret."

The Margravine did what she could for her friend, but she knew Frederick too well to suppose that it would be possible for her to turn him from any course which he might be bent on pursuing. The final rupture was due to Voltaire himself, who could not resist the temptation, notwithstanding Frederick's prohibition, to print '*L'Histoire du Docteur Akakia*,' his bitter satire on Maupertuis. After this, separation became inevitable, for we find the king, in a letter to his sister, expressing regret that "this madman should be so bad and cause so much vexation." On Christmas Eve, 1752, '*L'Histoire du Docteur Akakia*' was burnt in an open square by the public executioner; and on the 26th of March, 1753, Voltaire quitted Potsdam. When he was arrested at Frankfort he wrote in great excitement to the Margravine, who forwarded his letter, as well as one from his niece, to the king. She showed, however, that she greatly disliked the idea of being "entangled in this bad business."

Voltaire never heartily forgave Frederick, and found ways of his own to pay back with interest the injuries done to him. Nevertheless, his subsequent letters to the Margravine prove that his resentment did not prevent him from having a sincere appreciation of some of the king's great qualities; and it is obvious that his suggestions as to the relations between Prussia and France after the outbreak of the Seven Years' War sprang from a more creditable feeling than a mere ambitious desire to have a hand in the shaping of great public events. The letters written by the Margravine during this exciting period are even more interesting than those written by Voltaire. They give utterance to an intense and painful anxiety about the fortunes of her family, and in every line we can see that she is as deeply affected as Frederick himself by his disasters and his triumphs. The strain was so severe that her health gave way, and she died on the 14th of October, 1758, at the very time when Frederick was sustaining his crushing defeat at the hands of the Austrians at Hochkirch. A few days earlier Voltaire had written a letter which shows how warmly he had become attached to the woman who had always been so loyal in her friendship for him. Its object was to persuade her to communicate about her illness with Tronchin, a famous physician at Geneva:—

"You have never had, Madame, so many reasons to love life. You do not know how precious that life is to all those who have had the happiness of approaching your Royal Highness. Be sure that if there is any one on this earth capable of giving you relief and of prolonging your precious existence, it is Tronchin. In the name of all thinking beings, do not neglect to consult him, Madame; and if it were necessary that he should come to see you, or if, were he unable to do so, he thought you might

undertake the journey, there would not be a moment to lose; you must live, all else is nothing. I am filled with grief and anxiety, and these feelings outweigh the profound respect and tender devotion of the old Swiss hermit."

From the tone of this letter we may guess with what grief Voltaire must have mourned for her. Frederick was overwhelmed by the tidings of her death. In the journal of his reader, De Catt, there is the following entry, dated October 17th, 1758:—

"I was roused at two o'clock in the morning by one of the King's footmen, begging me to come to him as soon as ever I was dressed. I at once knew what was the reason of this summons, and the servant confirmed my suspicions. I found the King sobbing bitterly, and was for some moments in his presence before he was able to speak to me. At last he cried, 'My sister is lost to me for ever! Dear friend, I shall never see her again! It is the most terrible blow which could have fallen upon me. I have now lost mother, brother, and sister, all that is most dear to me. These losses have fallen one on the other.'"

History of Newcastle and Gateshead.—Vol. III. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Edited by Richard Welford. (Scott.)

THE third volume of Mr. Welford's compilation extends from 1581 to 1640. The Armada, the death of Elizabeth, the accessions of James and Charles, are included therein, and it breaks off on the eve of the great civil war. This volume is at least as important and useful as its predecessors. It is distinguished by the same careful accuracy and the same perverse suppression of authorities. From his own experience Mr. Welford must know how inconvenient it often is for a reader not to know the precise source from which a fact is taken. He may have no doubt whatever as to its truth, and yet for countless motives he may be anxious to trace it to its source. We are sure if Mr. Welford had pondered on this his readers would not have been left in a darkness in which it is often impossible not to stumble.

The most prominent events in the fifty-nine years of which the volume contains the annals were the ever-recurring visitations of the plague; how many times Newcastle was attacked by it we have not counted. If we could have accurate returns made by persons with the medical skill of the moderns, we should probably discover that the town was never free. At times the plague burst out with a fury that reminds us of the fate of some Oriental cities in our own day; but between the visitations, as they were called, it was always lurking in the slums. To some degree we suppose the men of two or three hundred years ago were aware that dirt was the handmaid of sickness, but the truth of this seems never to have been brought home to them. There is no reason to suppose that Newcastle was then more filthy than Nottingham, Bristol, Lincoln, or a dozen other places which appear to have suffered less, and there was probably little poverty of the more abject sort. It is not easy to account for the great Northern town so often being the headquarters of pestilence. Its trade with the ports of Germany and the Low Countries may have had something to do with it, but this is little better than a guess. In 1585 William Gray, a well-to-do miller, died of the plague; his wife and most of his

children were swept away at the same time. The inventory attached to his will supplies some curious details as to clothing and the costs of nursing. Agnes Lavarocke was paid twenty-one shillings for cleansing the house; the work occupied her seven weeks. After she came away from the stricken dwelling she seems to have been put in quarantine, for half-a-crown is charged for her food for a week "after she came forth of the said house." She had another woman for a fortnight to help her in the cleaning, and there are charges for coals, candles, soap, "brume," and frankincense. It seems to have been the custom to try to isolate the disease by removing the sick from their own homes. In this instance we find a charge of fifteen shillings for Gray's own meat and drink "six weeks in a tower of the walls." If these little turrets were used as extemporized hospitals, the imagination can hardly picture what dens they must have soon become.

It is to be feared that, in some cases at least, the ministers of religion avoided the sick. A case which seems to point in this direction occurred in 1590. In a will cause which appears to have come before the ecclesiastical courts we find it stated that

"on the Monday after Lammas day, between eight and nine in the forenoon, Ewbank..... was coming from Saint Nicholas, when Barbara Whitfield met him in the east end of Denton Chare, and desired him to go to her sister Agnes Taylor, then sick of the plague. He went to the door of Taylor's house, at the west end of the Chare, and the said Agnes looked forth at the window, and desired him to make her will, which he did accordingly."

Cuthbert Ewbank was the curate of St. Nicholas's Church. Either he had this interview through the window with the poor dying creature because he was too great a coward to go inside, or the civil authorities had locked up the stricken dwelling, so that it was impossible for him to enter.

The visitation of 1597 seems to have been the most terrible of all, but it may only be that we have more minute details as to its ravages. On one occasion we hear of "sixteen poor folk which died in the street"; and on another there is a charge in the corporation accounts for hay, water, and other necessities for the sick in the field. We imagine that tents or booths had been erected outside the town to act as temporary hospitals. A desecrated chapel dedicated to St. Anne and the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene were used as places of refuge. One cannot but feel that, when the religious houses and the guild properties were secularized, a great mistake was made in not appropriating some at least of the large and then useless buildings which were to be found in every town to the purpose of hospitals for those sick of contagious diseases. This great pestilence was not confined to Newcastle; it spread terror through the whole of the north of England. The Bishop of Carlisle died of it, and to escape a like fate the Bishop of Durham, Toby Matthew, Mr. Welford tells us, shut himself up in his manor-house at Stockton.

Students of ecclesiastical history will find a good deal to interest them. Newcastle was a Puritan town, but there must have been a large number of inhabitants who if they conformed had strong sympathy with

the prescribed religion of their forefathers. Many—perhaps we might say most—of the gentry of Northumberland and Durham were Catholics. Some acted up to the instructions received from Rome, and suffered fines and imprisonment rather than attend the Protestant services; others were occasional conformists who managed to keep on terms with the Government, or rather with the Council of the North, but received the priests in foreign orders and protected their tenants and workpeople who were more consistent than themselves. In 1592 a priest, whom Mr. Welford has not been able to identify, was put to death on the town moor by the horrible punishment then awarded to high treason. The expenses of the tragedy are given in sickening detail. A Frenchman received twenty shillings for doing what had to be done after the poor wretch was cut down. Are we to assume that no Englishman could be found callous enough to go through what was required by custom? There are payments for the axe and the knife, for the hire of a horse "which trailed him from off the sledge to the gallows," and for "iron stanchels with hooks on them for hanging of the seminary's four quarters on the four gates." In 1594 William Waterson, a seminary priest, was put to death in the same manner. The details are even more minute. Between that period and 1632 a great change had taken place. The laws remained the same, or were, if anything, more ferocious; the persecution still went on, but the old earnestness was in some degree lacking. Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, a near neighbour, had always professed herself to be a "Papist," but had managed, mainly, we believe, through her kindness and unobtrusive charities, to live in peace with her neighbours. She was honoured with a most stately funeral; the coffin was covered with a black velvet pall having a white satin cross on it. "The magistrates and aldermen, with the whole glory of the town," seem to have attended her to her grave, and the body was buried with the ceremonies of her religion. We confess this is startling. We apprehend, however, there is no doubt as to the facts being as Mr. Welford has given them.

To those interested in the history of the coal trade this volume will be as useful as its predecessors. The author seems to have noticed nearly every document that has come down to us relating to this great industry during the years his volume covers. It also contains many small facts that will be of interest to specialists. It has been supposed that the mystery play of 'The Three Kings of Cologne' went out with the Reformation. It was evidently performed at Newcastle as late as 1599. The next year a comedy of Terence took its place. It is commonly believed that the female name Florence was not used in modern England until about a century ago. Mr. Welford's collections demonstrate this to be a mistake. He has found a Florence Sotheran in 1582, and a Florence Hutton thirty years later. The "broad arrow head" was used by the collector of customs of Newcastle in 1598 as a mark of goods he had seized. We do not at present call to mind an earlier example of this symbol. In a list of ships furnished by Newcastle to the Crown in 1587 two bore the name of the Mayflowre.

A History of Political Economy. By John Kells Ingram, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Black.)

DR. INGRAM has conferred a distinct benefit on students of political economy by reissuing in the present handy form the remarkable essay which three years ago he contributed to vol. xix. of the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' The interest which its appearance immediately excited will be sustained, and its sphere of usefulness will undoubtedly be enlarged, by its publication in a separate volume.

The subject is comparatively new to English literature. With the exceptions of McCulloch's 'Literature of Political Economy' (1845) and Sir Travers Twiss's 'View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the Sixteenth Century' (1847), historical surveys of the development of this science have been mostly relegated in this country to the introductory parts of technical treatises—where they have been dealt with very inadequately—or have been ignored, while the attention of readers has been exclusively invited to the exposition of dogmatic principles. But there is a growing impatience, Dr. Ingram thinks, both of dogmatic treatises on the old models and of many of the doctrines they enounce, and "the new body of thought which will replace, or at least profoundly modify, the old, has not yet been fully elaborated." Accordingly

"the attitude of mind which these circumstances seem to prescribe is that of pause and retrospection. It is thought that our position will be rendered clearer, and further progress facilitated, by tracing historically, and from a general point of view, the course of speculation regarding economic phenomena, and contemplating the successive forms of opinion concerning them in relation to the periods at which they were respectively evolved."

This, then, is the task which the author has set himself, and which he has accomplished for the most part successfully. He has succeeded in compressing into a relatively small space the results of wide reading, and succeeded in the far more unusual feat of doing so in a particularly interesting manner. He has furnished a bibliography of political economy of genuine worth, accompanied by a good deal of concise and ever careful criticism. If he has not quite succeeded in fulfilling his ideal of "tracing historically . . . the successive forms of opinion concerning them [economic phenomena] in relation to the periods at which they were respectively evolved," it is partly owing to limitations which he imposed on himself, and partly, no doubt, to the necessary limitations imposed by the form in which the treatise first appeared. For "the study of the succession of economic facts themselves," he avers, "is one thing; the study of the succession of theoretic ideas concerning the facts is another. And it is with the latter alone that we are here directly concerned." But if that is so the origin and environment of the theoretic ideas are no necessary part of their history; and how, then, can they be studied "in relation to the periods at which they were respectively evolved"? The ideas in question are the products of these periods themselves, and reflect their predominant characteristics. Dr. Ingram is in this respect better than his word, for the economic

facts as well as the theoretic ideas are often, while they are not always, a prime portion of his theme; and if, in altering the form of his treatise for republication, he had expanded it in this direction, with the increased freedom which the later form it has assumed made possible, he would have rendered it even more valuable than it is.

The work is practically divided into epochs of unequal length and varying economic import. These are named "Ancient Times," "The Middle Ages," three several "Phases of Modern Times," and the epoch of "The Historical School." Of these by far the most fully treated one is the "Third Modern Phase," or that epoch which witnessed the rise and rapid development as an economical ideal of the "System of Natural Liberty." This occupies, in fact, more than one-half the book. It starts with the French physiocrats, and ends with the collapse of the Ricardian-Malthusian philosophy—partially disavowed by J. S. Mill and Cairnes, and emphatically condemned by some contemporary foreign, and by many succeeding (both English and foreign) writers. In the earlier parts, which are also the weaker, the author follows pretty closely the 'Histoire de l'Économie Politique en Europe' of Blanqui (of whom, nevertheless, he speaks rather slightly, p. 218), and throughout he quotes freely and frequently from Roscher; while among other leading German economists he mentions with approval the group known as "Socialists of the Chair," but unaccountably, though deliberately, omits such far more influential socialistic writers as Marx, Lassalle, Engels, and Rodbertus. Of the principal French and English economists of the last century, and their philosophical relations and obligations to one another, he gives a vivid and perspicuous account; and in particular he traces the rise of our historical school to the influence of Comte, and, a century earlier, that of the physiocratic school to the influence of Locke and other Englishmen of the latter half of the seventeenth century. On Adam Smith's obligations to the French physiocrats he dwells with sufficient emphasis; and he holds, with the majority of thinkers now, that from the appearance of the 'Wealth of Nations' the methods of reasoning in English political economy suffered a decline, becoming too formal and deductive—a defect which still constitutes a bar to their general acceptance and validity.

The particular place of political economy among the sciences he believes (with Comte) to be as a department of a more general science of sociology. This wider science would include ethics, biology, possibly aesthetics, politics, and religion. To the last named of these component parts of it Dr. Ingram looks most hopefully now for the possible amelioration of what is unsatisfactory in our present economic arrangements; for "it is the spiritual rather than the temporal power that is the natural agency for redressing or mitigating most of the evils associated with industrial life," and "the only parties in contemporary public life which seem rightly to conceive or adequately to appreciate the necessities of the situation are those that aim, on the one hand, at the restoration of the old spiritual power, or, on the other, at the formation of a new one." These are de-

batable propositions, as are some others in the volume; but what is beyond dispute is that modern economical literature has been enriched and its prospects appreciably advanced by the publication of this scholarly work.

The Great Roll of the Pipe, 12 Henry II. (Pipe Roll Society.)

THIS, the ninth volume of the Pipe Roll Society's publications, is the largest and by far the most important. It is a truly encouraging sign of the times to find a society of this character so well and so widely supported in its efforts to render accessible to the student materials which, however uninviting in form, are of primary importance to a right knowledge of twelfth century history. The success with which the Society has been started by Mr. Walford Selby and his colleagues is now appropriately recognized by Dr. Stubbs's acceptance of the office of president and contribution, in that character, to the present volume of a short, but instructive preface.

The twelfth year of Henry II. (1165-1166) was that, as Dr. Stubbs reminds us, of the Assize of Clarendon, "the edict by which the king made his first and most memorable attempt to set the criminal jurisdiction of the Crown upon a popular basis." The other great event of the year was the sending in by the tenants-in-chief to the Crown of returns (*cartæ*) of their tenants by knight service. Bearing on this latter we have here an entry to which Dr. Stubbs does not allude, but which is most striking and suggestive. Among the Lincolnshire pleas of Richard de Luci and the Earl of Essex we find Alan de Munbi amerced 40s. "quia non interfuit Jurat' feodorum Mil'" (p. 8). This requires explanation. All the records of pleas in this volume deserve careful study. The chief feature, however, of this Pipe Roll is the Assize of Clarendon, and the long lists of the names of those who fled from justice or failed ("perierunt") in the ordeal, and forfeited their goods accordingly. These names, as Dr. Stubbs observes, are of great interest in themselves, occurring as they do just a century after the Norman Conquest; but we would invite special attention to a list of fines at King's Lynn, which supplies virtually a directory of the place. In it we find Saxon and Danish names still in a marked majority. When the bishop tells his readers that "Ozanne Cuntrevent must have been a man of adventure," they will feel tempted to ask him what he makes of Walter Ventados, who surely "sailed before the wind" in a career of unbroken prosperity. One point unmentioned in the preface may be worth noting here. Alexander the Clerk, who was succeeded as Sheriff of Staffordshire by Hervey de Stratton at Easter, 1166, accounts for proceedings under the Assize, which proves that, at least in this county, the Assize must have been promptly put in force.

The Society spares no pains to secure an accurate text, and gives most thorough indexes both "nominum" and "rerum." Perhaps in these a little want of system may be noted. For instance, "the Archdeacon of Leicester" is indexed under "Archidiaconus," but "the Archdeacon of Canterbury" is not; nor is "the Archdeacon

of Poitiers," who seems to have puzzled the compiler, for he figures queerly as "Arch' Pict'" just before "Archus, Hereb' de." The entry relating to him has a special interest. Again, we find the same man entered under "Haovilla," "Hauvilla," and "Havil'" or under "Tolusa" and "Tulusa," without cross-references. "Holderness" is similarly also indexed under "Heldernesne," a suspicious reading. The fashion of Latinizing names is already (1166) passing away. We find Bealfo, Bealmunt, Lungchamp, Mandevill, Neufbure on the Roll. Even Helias "de Baioco" (p. 2) is also entered as Helias "de Baiens" (Bayeux), though wrongly indexed under "Baies." On p. 49 "Scanr resmir," though indexed under "Scanr," is clearly one word. "Villata" (or "Willata"), though of constant occurrence, is only indexed once. The word "super" is used on the Roll in the sense of the Domesday "Invasiones super Regem." Thus we have offences "super breve Regis," and three offences (pp. 45, 67, 128) "super Assisam Regis." The first of these three is ignored in the index, the editors having read "Assisam Reg'," which obviously makes nonsense, though they have accepted it without question. The curious term "juisium" (ordeal) occurs on the Roll at least four times, but is ignored in the "Index Rerum." Its use in the Assize of Clarendon gives it here a special interest. Further, we learn from this Roll that there was a composition for the ordeal ("finis juisii") as for the trial by battle ("finis duelli"). This may be news, perhaps, to the editors, for we actually find the former indexed as "Juisius de Richold, his fine." We would suggest that the "Index Nominum" should be revised by a competent hand, or some too eager genealogist may discover in a "Juisius de Richold" his long-sought ancestor. These, however, are but slight blemishes, and will, no doubt, be avoided in future in these most valuable publications.

The Clyde from its Source to the Sea. By W. J. Millar, C.E. (Blackie & Son.)

THIS, its subject considered, is a disappointing book. When the reader remembers Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's delightful 'Scottish Rivers,' especially its chapters on the Tweed, he can only regret that Sir Thomas died ere he came to the Clyde, even though of the Clyde we possess one charming description by an incomparable word-painter, Dorothy Wordsworth. To her Mr. Millar makes not the slightest reference, and he is equally silent about the local and family works of Murray, Wishaw, Irving, and Sir William Fraser. He has nothing to tell us of Lesmahagow Priory, the kirk of St. Bride, Cadzow Castle, Hamilton Palace, Dumbarton Castle, or Paisley Abbey; of Robert Owen and his social experiments at "Babylon" and New Lanark; of Highland Mary's grave; of Lithgow, the Lanark traveller, who in the first half of the seventeenth century trudged 36,000 miles over Europe, the Levant, and North Africa; of the "Camb'slang Wark"; of Abington Inn, where in 1839 the two bagmen refused a share of the sitting-room to Prince Louis Napoleon; or of that English gentleman who "of late years," says Verstegan,

"travelling in Palestine, not far from Jerusalem, as he passed through a country town, heard by chance a woman sitting at her door, dandling her child, to sing: 'Bothwell bank, thou blumest fayre.' The gentleman heereat exceedingly wondred, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who ioyfully answered him, and told him that she was a Scottish woman."

But this can hardly be wondered at when the battle of Bothwell Bridge is dismissed in a couple of lines (that of Largs for some reason gets fifty); when only seven lines are vouchsafed to Douglas Castle, two to "Tillietudlem," and three to Blantyre Priory and Bothwell Castle. Of what, then, do these 324 pages consist? Well, they contain, *inter alia*, 32 lines excerpted from a work on the Tyne, and 24 from an article by Dean Stanley, both dealing with the history of Northumbria; 14 lines about the Eddystone and Isle of May light-houses; 26 lines about the "Sarah Sands," and 126 about six other steamers, not one of which seven had any connexion with the Clyde; 33 lines about watchmen in Norway, Germany, and Newfoundland; and 119 about the Darlington Railway, the Manchester Ship Canal, &c. Then there are a good many poetical quotations, from Homer and William Muir, Whittier and Wolfe, Coleridge and A. D. Robertson; there are 81 pages on Glasgow (its water supply, fire brigade, charities, conveyances, old clubs, &c.); and there are a multitude of such absurdities and contradictions as the following:—

"On the parish church of Baldernock, a few miles to the north of Glasgow, and not far from the line of the Roman wall, is a stone with the following Latin inscription: 'DEO . OPTIMO . MAXIMO . P . F . S . — Q . S . M . D . C . C . X . C . V . ' The year mentioned is the date when the present church was built, an earlier edifice having stood upon the same site. In Dr. Bruce's description of Hadrian's Wall a stone is described having an inscription almost similar so far as the three first words are concerned, but with Jove as the deity addressed. The similarity suggests a Roman origin for the stone, or at least for the form of the dedication."

"The history of bells is always curious and interesting. One of those in the spire of the parish church of Lanark has been recast several times, the earliest date on it being 1110."

"The Beltane is generally believed to have derived its appellation from the divinity Belus, or Bel of the Babylonians."

"Running through this early British kingdom was the now famous Clyde, a name derived with little or no alteration from the old British or Welsh word *Clyd*, signifying 'warm' or 'sheltered.' Even in these primitive days Clydesdale was celebrated for its fruit crops, for there is an obscure reference by one of the early chroniclers to the 'orchardes of Lenerck.'"

"Port-Glasgow is dependent on Glasgow, a creation of that city since the year 1608, when it was purchased from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, houses built, a harbour formed, and a custom-house for the Clyde established." "The energy of the citizens of Glasgow was now turned to the improvement of their harbour accommodation, and in 1695 ground was purchased at the village of Newark (Port-Glasgow) for this purpose."

"It is just about thirty years since the iron vessel and screw-propeller may be said to have taken a prominent place in the history of naval architecture." "In the 'Memorials of James Watt,' published in 1856, it is stated that 'at that time by far the largest proportion of steam-vessels launched in the Clyde are of iron,' and 'of the whole steam-vessels constructed on the Clyde,

or in progress at the various building-yards in 1852, amounting in all to 73, only four were of wood; while the proportion of screws to paddle-wheels was as 43 to 30."

Mr. Millar, it is true, is distinctly guarded in his statements. Thus on pp. 66-9 we are told that "the most notable export *appears* to have been fish," that "Walter Gibson *appears* to have been provost in 1687," that "the rise of centres of life and energy *appears* often to have been due to one or other of two causes," that "Glasgow *appears* largely to have originated in the former of these causes," that "St. Mungo *appears* to have been one of the early Culdee(?) monks," and that "about 580 he *appears* to have founded a church." It is a pity that he was not a little more guarded, that he did not refrain from publishing a work which as a handbook to the Clyde is little, if at all, better than an ordinary shilling guide; whilst for technical and scientific details it is immeasurably inferior to Sir John Hawkshaw's 'Report on the Pollution of the Clyde and its Tributaries' (1876) or Mr. Deas's 'River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow' (1881). Its illustrations as a rule are very much better than the text.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

A Recoiling Vengeance. By Frank Barrett. 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

Bledisloe. By Ada M. Trotter. (Gardner.)
Amours Anglais: Nouvelles. Par A. Filon. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

IF Mr. Frank Barrett had undertaken to write a moderately exciting story for the readers of a family journal, about a single gentleman who goes out as lady nurse in a gentleman's house, and there meets her future husband, he could not have performed his task better than by writing the two volumes of 'A Recoiling Vengeance.' The heroine, Sister Gertrude, is the niece of an earl, but the aristocracy do not figure much in the narrative of Miss Dalrymple's lively adventures. The machinery of the story includes a poisoning, an outrage on the Queen's high road, several wills, a comically conducted inquiry before a rural magistrate, with other more or less ingenious contrivances. None of these can be called exactly original; but told by Mr. Barrett they seem fairly fresh, and are perhaps more entertaining than natural. The story is prettily illustrated, and is pleasant enough to read.

'Bledisloe: an International Story,' gives no particularly vivid picture of England, or of America either. It is the sort of story that leaves little more on the mind than a vague impression of harmlessness and of crudity. The author is evidently new to the work; with "larger time and deeper lore" she might perhaps improve. As it is 'Bledisloe' is not entertaining nor promising, and is no more than a recital of merely surface impressions and surface experiences of a rather limited nature.

M. Filon has the secret of writing short stories. In his 'Amours Anglais' we have specimens of all styles, from the tragic to the comic, and all are alike good. Some of its pages are full of simple pathos, while there is a scene in a London police-station which is funny in the extreme. M. Filon makes some odd blunders for one who knows England well: for example, on the first

page of the first story his first hero starts by a North-Western express from Paddington through Oxford for Lancashire.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE *Lettres à sa Famille* of Benjamin Constant, which M. J. H. Menos has published (Paris, Savine) from the originals in the Geneva Library, rather complicate than disentangle the puzzle which the character of their singular author presents, and which has already been further embroiled in the same fashion by the publication of those to Madame Récamier. If Duchess Albertine of Broglie had been less prompt or less successful in capturing immediately after Benjamin's death the letters of Madame de Staël herself, or if those letters existed entire, we might be able to complete the key to a problem of which 'Adolphe,' the Récamier documents, these, and the various references to Constant by his contemporaries at present constitute scattered and unmanageable factors. From M. Menos's introduction, which is long and not uninteresting, the reader may catch some glimpses of the Constant version of the singular final struggles between Corinne and her lover. But even these leave it very much an open question between the theory which represents Benjamin as marrying Charlotte von Hardenburg out of pique because Corinne would not marry him, and the other which represents her as a kind of lioness robbed of her cub, raving and raging after the lost one, and at last literally carrying him off to her den at Coppet. We incline, we must confess, to the latter view; but the help which this solid volume of correspondence gives us is not, we repeat, great. We have chiefly in the introduction a rather interesting sight of Constant's principal correspondent, his cousin Rosalie de Constant, "petite vieille fille, bossue et laide," but apparently possessing the brains of the family in a degree only inferior to Benjamin himself, and much greater strength of character. Her letters, which we have but in part, would probably be more interesting than his own. These last remind us rather of the memorable description of the letters which Adolphe writes to Ellénore when his passion has faded, though there are no love letters here, and not very many even referring to love. To say that they are insincere might be harsh; but they are full of those extremely reasonable and ingenious explanations of conduct which leave the receiver perfectly convinced that the real explanation is something quite different. They are also somewhat tearful, extremely sentimental, much occupied with minute details of business and of money, and curiously devoid of anecdote, gossip, lively reflection on things and persons—in short, all that makes the salt of letters. On the whole, however, they make one think rather better of Constant's heart, and rather less well of his head, than before. He has been usually represented as a male flirt of the worst kind, as inconstant in his passions as in his politics and as unscrupulous, as a cynic and a sneerer in private life. This idea is perhaps due mainly to Sainte-Beuve, who seems, though he can hardly have known very much of Constant personally, to have personally disliked him. It must also be remembered that the political rancour of the Restoration period was intense, and that Constant was viewed with jealousy by Frenchmen as more than half a foreigner. But this voluminous correspondence seems to throw considerable doubt on the genuineness of his cynicism, and suggests him rather as a really irresolute and impressionable person, who by no means kept cool either in affairs of the heart or in affairs of business, and whose outwardly Mephistophelic airs can only have served as a mask to conceal his feelings.

EVERY one who knows a good piece of work when he sees it will recognize such a piece in M. Gaston Paris's *La Littérature Française au*

Moyen Age (Paris, Hachette). M. Paris has severely restrained himself in point of room, giving of the 290 pages which he has allowed full fifty to an exceedingly copious and useful bibliographical appendix of authorities—an appendix which in effect permits the reader to expand his acquaintance with any particular point to the limits of present knowledge—and to his index. The rest of the book is occupied with a sketch of the subject from the origins to the fourteenth century. Beyond this M. Paris does not go; he explicitly leaves it to some one else to fill up the gap between his own work and the well-known and excellent 'Seizième Siècle' of MM. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter. And a very pleasant task this would be to any one who had the taste, the leisure, and the opportunities. But for the mediæval periods properly so called nothing can be better than this sketch. It is occasionally a little dogmatic, and may excite a contra-dogmatism in others. For instance, M. Paris holds and distinctly lays down that "Danger" in the 'Roman de la Rose' is not, as used to be said, the external evil influences—husband, father, brother, or what not—which shut the lover off from his beloved, but the natural spirit of resistance of the lady, who does not wish to surrender too easily. This is plausible, but, we think, having regard both to the text and to the ways of the time, far less likely than the older interpretation. That Bel Accueil should disappear and give place to Mauvais Accueil would be reasonable enough in itself, no doubt; but it does not seem to us equally probable that the allegory would have taken no account of the externally raised obstacles to the course of true love, either psychologically or considering the manners of the time, or most of all considering the actual progress of the fable, as given in the text. For, not to enter into too great minuteness of objection, it is to be observed that the difficulties interposed by coyness are represented before Dangier makes his appearance at all, and in the original part of William of Lorris. Much that occurs in the later, longer, and less spontaneous work of Clopinel no doubt adjusts itself nearly as well (not, we think, quite so well) to the supposition that the efforts of the lover are directed to the overcoming by force or guile of maidenly resistance as to the supposition that he is working against foreign influences; but clearly this will not serve as any argument in reference to the original appearance of Dangier. However, these differences will naturally arise between students, and nobody is bound to accept the views of M. Paris or of anybody else on points of opinion. As regards points of fact he has given a most excellent history.

M. LE COMTE DE RAMBUTEAU, who has published in one volume selected letters of the Maréchal de Tessé (Paris, Calmann Lévy) to the Duchess of Burgundy and others, has not in his preface quite escaped the common plague of those who publish hitherto unpublished matter, the plague of over-valuation of his wares. But we have known many worse offenders in this way, and the volume which, after extensive searches among the marshal's papers, he has sifted out has both interest and value. The fine portrait which serves as frontispiece ought to delight physiognomists, for it really seems to correspond remarkably with the nature of the man. Even the huge periwig and handsome dress, which make most of the men of the time look dignified, if not heroic, cannot make a hero of Tessé in appearance; and a hero in fact he certainly was not. René de Froulay, Comte de Tessé, Marshal of France, Grandee of Spain, and so forth, was not the worst, but one of the most characteristic of the second generation of Louis XIV.'s courtiers. He was certainly not a fool or a coward, nor perhaps was he exactly bad-hearted. But he seems to have concentrated his entire attention upon that system of court *brigue* (the nearly untranslatable word was as common in his time as the thing), or unscrupulous intriguing for place and power, in which almost

all his countrymen and contemporaries were engaged, save a few of exceptional nobility, such as Vauban and Fénelon, in the last thirty or forty years of the Great Monarch. He was a soldier wanting, it would seem, neither in courage nor skill; but the operations with which he was chiefly connected were things such as the dragonnades and the devastation of the Palatinate. He failed at Barcelona; and when his great opportunity came—the repulse of the invasion of France under the Duke of Savoy, which was concerted with Marlborough, and which almost succeeded—he used his advantage with such slackness as to cause a suspicion of treachery. He was better as a diplomatist; but one wishes that he had not displayed his diplomatic powers in such things as, for instance, the defaming and disgracing of Catinat, his own benefactor. The fact is that he made everything subservient to the advancing of his own interest by paying court to great ladies like Madame de Maintenon, the Duchess of Burgundy (whose marriage he practically arranged), and the Princesse des Ursins, or to ministers and favourites like Pontchartrain and Chamillart. Wherever he was he sent long letters to these protectors and protectresses, especially the latter, full partly of gossip, partly of ingenious toadying. It is these letters upon which M. de Rambuteau has principally drawn, and they make quite sufficiently interesting reading without, however, containing anything extraordinarily noteworthy. At one time Tessé gives the duchess an exact and rather tailor-like description of the Duke of Mantua's dress. Then he writes to a minister, La Vrillière, to do a little lobbying for the abbess his sister against her bishop. Then he tells a story after the manner of the time with a little *grivois* touch. It is all very Walpolian and by no means unamusing. Saint-Simon has devoted one of his most savage descriptions to Tessé. Possibly he had heard (for people copied and repeated letters then) the following, which does not leave Tessé, though he puts it on another person, much in Saint-Simon's debt: "A l'occasion de Madame de Saint-Simon, le Duc de la Meilleraye dit que l'on ne pouvait faire un meilleur choix, parce qu'alors qu'elle ne pourrait pas servir, M. de Saint-Simon en cas de besoin servirait fort bien de dame d'honneur." When one remembers, great writer as Saint-Simon is, his prying, fussy ways, his endless busyboding over trifles, his more than feminine jealousy, and so forth, the sting of the jest seems pretty sharp.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Old House by the Boyne. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. (Dublin, Gill & Son.)

Deacon Hope's American Stories. (Remington & Co.)

Loyal to the Last. By Catharine E. Smith. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

In Touch with Nature. By Gordon Stables. (Same publishers.)

Five Minutes' Stories. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Same publishers.)

Bristol Diamonds. By Mrs. Marshall. (Seeley & Co.)

A King's Ransom. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Tony the Maid: a Novelette. By Blanche Willis Howard. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The Happy Prince, and other Stories. By Oscar Wilde. Illustrated by Walter Crane and Jacob Hood. (Nutt.)

'THE OLD HOUSE BY THE BOYNE' is, as might be supposed from the title, an Irish story. This shows excellent judgment in Mrs. Sadlier, for anything bearing on Ireland has, of course, a deep interest for every one, and to tell the truth the book is much in want of some such adventurous assistance. To further impress its claim it is printed in "O'Connell Street," better known to the world at large (if such a term may exclude the Dublin Town Council) as Sackville Street. After this it is disappointing to find, instead of

a thrilling tale of patriotism and the Land League, a mere ordinary story of a shipwreck, a certain number of lovers, and a (transparently) mysterious father who turns out to be—but if his identity remains doubtful to any one after the third chapter we would not for worlds deprive him of this solitary source of interest. But the book is only one volume, which merit covers a multitude of sins.

'Deacon Hope's American Stories,' to judge from the specimen here presented, must have been a severe trial to his auditors. The first story is a tedious rigmarole after the fashion of 'The Dodd Family Abroad,' the second a variation of that old, old theme the breach of promise case, and the remaining four might with advantage be condensed into a line apiece and utilized as copy-book headings.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge sends three books, of which 'Loyal to the Last' is a temperance tract in cloth covers; 'In Touch with Nature' is natural history made attractive to children by Mr. Gordon Stables; and the third, 'Five Minutes' Stories,' is a collection of somewhat tame tales for children, with Mrs. Molesworth's name on the title-page.

'Bristol Diamonds' by Mrs. Marshall is neither better nor worse than any other of Mrs. Marshall's books; and 'A King's Ransom' is largely indebted to 'Woodstock' for characters and incidents. It can scarcely be considered as an improvement on the work of Sir Walter Scott. 'Tony the Maid' is a charming little story. Admitted that it is about nothing in particular, and that one of its two characters is glaringly inconsistent, nevertheless it is charming.

The gift of writing fairy tales is rare, and Mr. Oscar Wilde shows that he possesses it in a rare degree. 'The Happy Prince, and other Stories,' are full of charming fancies and quaint humour. Though with a distinct character of their own, they are not unworthy to compare with Hans Andersen, and it is not easy to give higher praise than this. There is a piquant touch of contemporary satire which differentiates Mr. Wilde from the teller of pure fairy tales; but it is so delicately introduced that the illusion is not destroyed, and a child would delight in the tales without being worried or troubled by their application, while children of larger growth will enjoy them and profit by them. The illustrations are charming.

PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

A Readable English Dictionary, Etymologically Arranged, with an Alphabetical Index. By David Milne. (Murray.)—Mr. Milne explains that the main object of his book is "to afford to those who have little or no knowledge of Latin and Greek an easy, interesting, and instructive method of obtaining a thorough knowledge of English words derived either directly from those languages or indirectly through French." The following specimen will give a fair notion of the plan that has been adopted: "*Pellis*, *pellis*, f., the skin. To *peel* is to strip off the outside skin of the fruit, &c. A *pelisse* is a silk robe (lit. of skin). A *pellicle* is a skin or film. A *pelch* is a piece of flannel about a child. A *surplice* (*superpellicium*) is a white over-garment worn by priests, &c., in the Church of England and Roman Catholic services." The Latin and Greek words chosen as the headings of the articles are classified according to their declensions and conjugations. This arrangement is neither scientific nor practically convenient, and simple alphabetical order would have been much better. An alphabetical index of English words gives references to the body of the work for words of classical derivation, and contains brief definitions and etymologies of words derived from Teutonic and miscellaneous sources. The general plan of the book, apart from the defect already mentioned, appears to be good, the practical utility of etymological information being much increased when words derived from

the same source are brought together for comparison. The definitions are usually well expressed, but we notice several curious errors, which may, perhaps, be due to mere inadvertence. "Compatriot" does not mean "a fellow-patriot"; a "theist" is not necessarily "a believer in the Christian revelation"; nor does "devastate" mean "to lay aside." Mr. Milne's Latin and Greek etymologies are for the most part sound in substance, though sometimes the English words do not come from the actual word which heads the article, but from some collateral or cognate form. With Teutonic etymology the author seems to have no first-hand acquaintance, and the Anglo-Saxon words cited abound in misprints. The Teutonic "ground-forms" of English words are of no interest to the class of readers for whom the book is intended, and the forms given (from Fick) are frequently incorrect according to modern lights. On the whole, though susceptible of great improvement in its execution, the book will be found both interesting and useful to many who have not had a classical education, and might, perhaps, with advantage be introduced into schools.

World-English: the Universal Language. By Alexander Melville Bell. (Trübner & Co.)—As Mr. Melville Bell's "world-English" was announced as a rival to Volapük, most readers will probably imagine that it is an artificial language on the basis of English—a superior sort of "pigeon-English" for international use. In fact it turns out to be nothing more than a new system of spelling. Mr. Bell is of opinion that the only serious obstacle to the adoption of English as the "universal language" is the irregularity of its spelling. If this difficulty were obviated, he thinks, English would be easier of acquirement than Volapük. We do not think this notion is well founded, as we happen to know several foreigners who have perfectly mastered the English spelling, but who can scarcely write an English sentence without some fault of grammar or idiom. Mr. Bell differs from spelling reformers generally inasmuch as he does not advocate any alteration in the existing orthography so far as its literary use is concerned. His proposal is that "world-English"—i.e., ordinary English written phonetically—shall be employed for business use and for communication with foreigners, and that in schools it shall be taught before the received spelling, to which it is to serve as an introduction. The author has, therefore, endeavoured to make his "world-English" as little unlike "literary English" as possible (even making considerable sacrifices of phonetic precision for this purpose), so that the transition from the one to the other may be rendered easier. Considering its peculiar object, Mr. Bell's phonetic orthography is extremely ingenious, but the whole scheme appears to us hopelessly impracticable. Even supposing that the governments of England and America could be induced to authorize the teaching of phonetic spelling in schools—a measure for which public opinion is not at present prepared—it is not likely that a system which requires several new types and makes constant use of diacritics would be selected in preference to Mr. Ellis's "glossic" or Mr. Sweet's "romic."

Complete Course of Volapük, with Grammar and Exercises and a Vocabulary of 2,500 Words. Adapted from the French of Prof. Kerckhoffs by I. Henry Harrison. (Hachette & Co.)—This is, on the whole, probably the best book on Volapük that has been published in England, although Mr. Sprague's manual, which has already been reviewed in the *Athenæum*, has some advantages of its own. The student who knows no language but English would perhaps do well to begin with Mr. Sprague's book and afterwards proceed to Mr. Harrison's, which is much more complete, though not quite so simple in its method. The chief defect of the book is

the absence of an English-Volapük vocabulary. In the preface Mr. Harrison very sensibly points out that Volapük is not suited to become a literary language, its chief value being in its fitness for purposes of commercial correspondence.

The Counting-out Rhymes of Children, their Antiquity, Origin, and Wide Distribution: a Study in Folk-lore. By Henry Carrington Bolton. (Stock.)—Mr. Bolton explains in his preface that his object has been "to show that the use of rhymes and doggerels for 'counting-out' obtains among children in all countries; that the customs perpetuated in their juvenile games are of great antiquity; and that they originate in the superstitious practices of divination by lots." To the last of these propositions we altogether demur. The practice of "casting lots" is so natural that it may very well have been invented and reinvented many times over, both for sportive and serious purposes. The probability is that in its actual origin it had nothing to do with superstition, though when it was employed with serious intention the superstitious element would soon be imported into it. Mr. Bolton would hardly maintain that gambling originated in divination, although it is quite true that the superstitions connected with gambling are closely akin to those which prompted the use of the lot in divination. It is, of course, possible enough that distorted magical formulas may sometimes have been adopted by children for use in their games, but the author has failed to prove that this has ever actually happened. The interesting part of the book consists in the collection of over eight hundred specimens of "countings-out" from different parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is curious, though not in the least surprising, to find that Indian, Japanese, and Arab children use in their games combinations of unmeaning jingling words closely resembling those used by children in Europe. The similarity in these cases is not such as to suggest that the formulas had a common origin; but with regard to the "countings-out" used in Germany and England, it is probable that a complete collection would show that several of the current rhymes have come down from immemorial antiquity. The strange persistence of tradition in such matters is well exemplified in the history of "the Anglo-Cymric score," a corrupted form of the Welsh numerals up to twenty, which is largely used in "counting-out" games all over England and in America. There is strong reason to believe that these numerals are originally Welsh of Cumbria, not of Cambria; and in Cumberland and the adjoining counties they are used for counting sheep. The strangest part of the story is that they are widely known in the United States, where they are popularly supposed to be "Indian." Mr. Bolton's collection of "countings-out" is far from complete, some of the commonest English jingles being omitted; but as he invites his readers to supply him with any rhymes of this kind which he has not included, it is to be hoped that he will, at some future time, be able to republish his book in a much enlarged form.

Merrugud Uilix Maicc Leirtis: the Irish Odyssey, edited by Prof. Kuno Meyer (Nutt), is a prose Irish tale founded upon the story of Ulysses. The text is based upon a version in a vellum manuscript of the Stowe collection, written at Cell Chormaic in Leinster in A.D. 1300. It may perhaps be a translation, but Dr. Meyer inclines to the opinion that it is the original compilation of some Irish scribe. Most of the tale is very dull, and the account of the conversation of Ulysses and his wife is a fair example of its literary merit:—

"That is true," said she, "and if thou art Ulixes, I will ask thy dog:—I did not expect her to be alive," said he.—"I made her the gruel of long life, for I had seen the great love that thou didst bear her. And what sort of a dog now is she?" said she.—"Two shining white sides has she, and a light purple back and a jet-black belly, and a greenish

tail," said Ulixes.—"That is the description of the dog," said she; "and, moreover, no man in the place dared to give her food but myself and thee and the steward."

The vocabulary is meagre, and contains hardly any information of value. Gruel is not the proper rendering of *brochán*, a word often used in English as well as Irish conversation in Ireland; and *cassán* is not a road, but a footpath. *Bealach* is the way, as in the well-known war cry of an Irish regiment, "Fág an bealach" (Quit the way). *Slighe* is the high road, as in the proverb "Is siant slighe mhór an aicera" (The high road is the short cut), and in the names of the five great roads which started from Tara: *Slighe Asail*, *Slighe Mhór*, *Slighe Midhluchra*, *Slighe Cualan*, and *Slighe Dala*. *Bothar* means also a made road, and is in use as the name of Yellow Road in the city of Limerick, *Bothar buidhe*. *Clochan* is a stone pathway, such as those across the bogs near Moycullen in Galway, and is rendered causeway in the name of the fancied Causeway of the Giants in Dalriada, *Clochan na Bhfhomharaigh*; and as a specimen of *cassán*, footpath, of which the terminal syllable is short in the pronunciation of Ulster, *Cassan* an aon dhuine, the one man's path on Slieve League, is a famous example. It is a pity that Dr. Meyer has not discussed more fully the meaning of the selected words in his vocabulary; but here, as indeed throughout the book, little knowledge of the Irish language is shown.

AFTER an interval of twelve years Prof. Donner has just published at Helsingfors the third volume of his *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Finnisch-Ugrischen Sprachen*. The first volume appeared in 1874, the second in 1876. The third volume treats only of fifteen general roots with their various meanings, disentangled with the same care and ingenuity which Prof. Donner displayed in his earlier volumes. The only point on which the present volume differs from the earlier volumes is that the Aryan roots, which Prof. Donner had added before, are now left out. His adding these roots, he writes, has been mistaken for an approval on his part of the theory of a distant relationship between Aryan and Finno-Ugrian, though he had pointed out from the first that he held no such opinion, and only thought such references useful for a general study of roots and of the influence exercised by borrowed words. It is curious that Prof. Donner should feel driven to take this step at the very time when these comparisons have been forced to serve as a basis for a theory that Aryan roots are not only cognate with, but actually derived from, Finnish roots.

SOME years ago we noticed in terms of high praise the specimen issued by Señor Cuervo of a proposed *Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen de la Lengua Castellana*. We have now before us the first volume complete (Paris, Roger & Chernoviz), and we cannot but admire both the masterly manner in which the work has been executed and the untiring industry to which it bears testimony. As Señor Cuervo observes, the great difficulty in the way of compiling such a work lies in the fact that comparatively few Spanish authors have been critically edited, and the texts of most of them have been so carelessly printed, and the older ones so modernized at the caprice of the printer, that it is very difficult to be sure whether a passage represents what the author wrote or what some Spaniard two or three centuries later thought he ought to have written. Even the Rivadeneyra editions are in this respect often defective, and conjectural emendations are frequently admitted without any warning to the reader. The Spanish Academy, too, by suppressing the quotations it gave in the first edition of its 'Dictionary,' has added to the difficulties of the lexicographer. This is indubitably true; but it may be remarked that in the last edition of the Academy's 'Dictionary,' that of 1884, the words "ballar," "bal-lación," in the sense of *cantar*, *canto*—which Señor Cuervo, apparently with good reason, calls

in question—have been omitted. The use of Señor Cuervo's work, continued for a considerable space of time, has more than ever convinced us of its signal utility. It is not only an exhaustive guide to the use of the language during the golden age of Spanish literature and in more modern days; the collection at the end of each article of ante-classical quotations will be extremely useful to the student of early Spanish; for instance, to the reader of the 'Poem of the Cid,' who is still without Prof. Vollmöller's long promised commentary. It may be noted that "abajar," of which Señor Cuervo gives examples up to the fifteenth century, occurs in 'El Pelegrino Curioso,' lately edited by Don P. de Gayangos for the "Bibliofilos Españoles," which contains a good many Valencian and Aragonese forms such as this and the Aragonese "adverar," which Señor Cuervo might have noticed in his remarks on the etymology of "averiguar." Señor Cuervo's etymological remarks are excellent. He is abreast of the most advanced philologists of the day, and conversant with the speculations of the *Junggrammatiker*. This is seldom the case with Spanish scholars, and therefore deserves special mention. In short this instalment of Señor Cuervo's work merits the warmest praise, and we hope soon to see another volume of it on our table.

Le Lai du Cor: Restitution Critique. Par Dr. Fredrik Wulff. (Lund, Glerup; Paris, Welter.)—'Le Lai du Cor' is a French Arthurian romance preserved in the Bodleian MS. Digby 86. The MS. was written probably at the end of the thirteenth century or somewhat later, but Dr. Wulff refers its original composition to the middle of the twelfth century. The author gives his name as Robert Biquet, but nothing further seems to be known of him. The poem tells how King Arthur received a present of a miraculous horn, from which none was able to drink save the trusting husband of a faithful wife. Arthur and his knights, and the kings his guests, attempt in vain to drink from the horn, but at last Sir Caradoc, whose lovely wife sits by his side, takes it up, and bears the ordeal triumphantly. The story, in fact, is that of the 'Mantel Mautailié,' though in a slightly different form. Dr. Wulff prints a transcript of the MS., together with his own "critical restoration." The latter is extremely ingenious, but Dr. Wulff's methods are too adventurous to command confidence in the correctness of his results. We are more grateful to him for his edition of the MS. text than for his too ambitious attempt at a reconstruction of its primitive form.

Einführung in das Studium der Englischen Philologie, mit Rücksicht auf die Anforderungen der Praxis. Von Dr. Wilhelm Viëtor. (Marsburg, Elwert.)—This excellent little book contains an outline of a course of study of the English language and literature, designed for those who purpose to devote themselves to the teaching of English in German superior schools. Prof. Viëtor has in view primarily the requirements of the new Prussian regulations for the examination of teachers; but he is far from interpreting them in a narrow spirit. His views are thoroughly sound, and students who trust themselves to his guidance will learn how to become scholars in the best sense of the word. The books recommended for study are remarkably well chosen, and we note that in most cases even the prices are given.

LAW BOOKS.

Will-Making made Safe and Easy. By Almaric Rumsey. (Hogg.)—Although home-made wills generally end in benefiting lawyers and not legatees, there are cases in which a testator is not a fool for being his own client, and in such cases legatees should be glad that so competent a lawyer and so able a writer as Mr. Almaric Rumsey has given testators an admirable shillingworth of sound and clearly expressed directions. A practical law book is to some extent like a dic-

tionary, and it is impossible to form a conclusive opinion of its value till it has been put to the test of use; but a perusal of Mr. Rumsey's handy book enables one to say that it seems to be the best of all books of its kind. In the space of forty-six pages are to be found terse explanations of the law relating to wills, and clear directions expressed in language which might be called ordinary if it was not so rare to find such directions written clearly without misleading technical terms. In about forty more pages are given a number of forms for wills of all sorts, and an appendix contains a great quantity of information about various kinds of property. Mr. Rumsey has added in another appendix the text of the Wills Act, and has put the finishing touch to his excellent manual by furnishing it with a very full index. The book should certainly answer the purposes for which it is designed, and Mr. Rumsey is quite right in thinking that it ought to be useful to clergymen and other people of education in helping ignorant testators, and also to lawyers. Indeed, it is probable that country solicitors will find it of the very greatest service. Mr. Rumsey's teaching will show people that the way to make a will is to observe the strict law as to signing and witnessing, to remember to appoint executors, to avoid technical terms, and to express one's wishes in simple language.

The Law relating to Dogs. By Frederick Lupton. (Stevens & Sons.)—Looked upon from a legal point of view, the subject of dogs cannot be said to form a very logical category; for it comprises, among other things, a branch of the law of torts, a fragment of the law relating to the revenue, and an important section of what may be called the lego-moral law, namely, that which forbids vivisection and other cruelties to animals. These several portions of the book are obviously addressed to different members of the community; for the same man does not wish to cut up a dog, to keep a dog, and to protect himself against his neighbour's dog. Still, a book on the canine race, if it fairly summarizes all that its title indicates, may save many a man the trouble of a laboured search for a small point. Our scrutiny of the book leads to the conclusion that its divisions are satisfactory, and that the effect of the cases and enactments is carefully, yet not too lengthily described. Three important modern Acts are given in an appendix, and a fair—if not perfect—index adds value to the whole. We must venture to point out that at p. 56 "Dimmock v. Allenby, 2 Marsh. 582," should be Dimmock v. Allenby, mentioned *arguendo*, 2 Marsh. 582; that Rex v. Stead, mentioned at p. 79, is a case relating to the obstruction of a path or road, perhaps applicable to a nuisance generally, but of at least doubtful applicability to dogs; and that the reference "Huddleston v. Boare, Ch.D., July 22nd, 1886" (p. 77), is not likely to be useful, as the case is not in the 'Law Reports' or 'Weekly Notes,' and the author does not tell us whether it is to be found in any other set of reports. Upon the whole, however, this little book may be conscientiously recommended to those who have legal relations with the bow-wow tribe either as friends or as enemies.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. FRASER RAE's volume, *Austrian Health Resorts and the Bitter Waters of Hungary*, is pleasant to read, but hardly lends itself to criticism, consisting as it does of a reprint of sundry articles which have appeared in the *Times*. Mr. Rae does not adopt a medical point of view, nor venture to advise patients to seek the cure of their ills at this or that spring. He writes rather as the well-informed man of letters who has seen many baths and the ways of many bathers. He eschews analyses of waters, and rather pokes fun at the somewhat exaggerated notion each doctor has of the virtues of his own waters and the value of his

own directions; and the volume tells, in a light agreeable manner, something about the history of each place described, of the mode of life there, and the character of the springs. In writing of the Bohemian baths, Carlsbad, Mariensbad, and Franzensbad, Mr. Rae has been so careful to record every visit of Goethe's as to deserve to be elected an honorary member of the Goethe Society. Three of the places Mr. Rae has dealt with are unfamiliar to tourists, Roncesvalles, Levico, and Arco. The last named, which is near the head of Lake Garda, is frequented mainly in winter and does not boast of any mineral waters, the attraction being a bright and equable climate. It therefore competes in some degree with Meran, to which also Mr. Rae devotes a chapter.

UNDER the title of *James's Naval History, epitomized in One Volume* (Allen & Co.), Mr. Robert O'Byrne has produced a work which, for the number and absurdity of its blunders, is almost unique. What reference it has to its title, except that it professes to treat of some of the same subjects, it is impossible to say. James as an historian is plain in his language and scrupulously accurate in his facts. Mr. O'Byrne has distorted both, and more especially the facts. Names are grotesquely misspelt. Commodore Decatur, for instance, appears as "Decatta," D'Arcy Preston as "D'Auy Preston," the Danes as "Dance," the *Généreux* as "Genérent," the *Sand-heads* as "Synd-heads," *Achill-head* as "Ackil." Numerical details are altered. James, for instance, compares the crews of the *Sibylle* and *Forte* as S. 371, F. 370; Mr. O'Byrne gives them as S. 300, F. 360. James says the *Forte* had 65 killed; Mr. O'Byrne quotes her loss as 20. Capt. Seymour is said to have been made a baronet on his return to port after the capture of the *Thetis*; he was really not made a baronet till after the further capture of the *Niemen*; of course in both actions he is described as Sir Michael Seymour. The heading of one section is "1800, February 5th. Action with the French frigate *Pallas*, and her consequent capture by the *Fairy*, Capt. John S. Horton, and the *Harpy*, Capt. Henry Bazely." James, following Capt. Bazely, spells the name without the second *e*; but the misspelling sinks into insignificance before the extraordinary misstatement of fact. The *Pallas* was, indeed, brought to action by the *Fairy* and *Harpy*, but was actually captured by the *Loire*, *Danae* (which is now mentioned as the *Dance*), and *Railleux*. The story is very fully told by James, and discussed by Marshall in his lives of Capt. Horton and Bazely. We have said enough; the book is utterly and entirely worthless; it is crowded with stupid, grotesque, and ignorant blunders—of which we cannot resist giving one more sample: "1794, June 1st, Earl Howe's victory over the French fleet off Toulon." This is the heading of a section, and the blunder is twice repeated in the index, under "Howe" and "Toulon."

COL. MALLESON has written an excellent life of *Metternich* for Messrs. Allen & Co.'s "Statesmen Series." It is not a difficult life to write, but it could not well have been better done.

WE have already reviewed Mr. Dawson's memoir of Bishop Hannington, so that we need only say a word on *The Last Journals of Bishop Hannington* (Seeley). The first part of the volume is a diary kept by the bishop during a visit to Palestine; the second portion is the record of the last fatal journey of this devoted missionary. The book will be welcome to all admirers of the piety and courage of Dr. Hannington.

AMONG the new editions on our table are a sixth of the late Mr. Lear's *Nonsense Songs*—which opens with the immortal ballad of 'The Owl and the Pussy-cat' and contains 'The Akond of Swat' and other delightful pieces—and the fourth of his *Nonsense Botany*. Both are published by Messrs. Warne & Co.—Messrs. Blackie & Son send us a third edition of Mr.

MacGeorge's *Old Glasgow*, an excellent volume for popular reading, which we praised on its first appearance (*Athen.* No. 2737). It is an interesting and readable work by an antiquary who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject and is not a mere popularizer of other people's researches.—Mr. G. Macquoid has expanded his modest little volume (which we noticed in April) of *Jacobi Songs and Ballads* (Scott) into a handsome volume. It is excellently edited and does Mr. Macquoid much credit. We rather wonder at his omitting 'My Bonny Moor-hen'; at least we cannot find it.—A very pleasant reprint, *The Tatler: Selected Essays*, an addition to the "Chandos Classics" of Messrs. Warne, is edited by Mr. A. C. Ewald, who is to be complimented on the excellence of his selection. Mr. Ewald has prefixed a useful introduction. Both editor and publishers may be congratulated on the volume.

MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. have sent us their useful *Army and Navy Calendar* for 1888-9.

We have on our table *To Gibraltar and Back in an Eighteen Tonner*, by One of the Crew (Allen & Co.),—*The History of the Battles and Adventures of the British, the Boers, and the Zulus, &c., in Southern Africa*, by D. C. F. Moodie, 2 vols. (Cape Town, Murray & St. Ledger),—*Notes on the Scots' Darien Expedition*, by J. P. (Manchester, Palmer & Howe),—*Around Settle*, by T. E. Pritt (Settle, Craven Printing and Stationery Company),—*The Braving Railway from Lucerne to Interlaken*, by J. Hardmeyer (Zurich, Orell Füssli),—*A Manual of the English Language*, by J. Gibson (Cornish & Sons),—*Moffatt's History Readers: Book II., Early England (Moffatt & Paige)*,—*Concise Norwegian Grammar*, by Dr. F. L. L. Scharlach (Philip & Son),—*Les Prisonniers du Caucase*, by Xavier de Maistre, edited, with Notes, by J. H. B. Spiers (Hachette),—*Arithmetic for Standards I. and II. (Moffatt & Paige)*,—*Plane Trigonometry*, by G. N. Hooker (Hamilton),—*The Mason Science College, Birmingham, Syllabus of Day Classes, Session 1888-9* (Birmingham, Cornish),—*Cymru Fu*, edited by G. H. Brierley, Part II. (Cardiff, Owen),—*Unnoticed Analogies*, by R. Oliver (Kegan Paul),—*Whence Comes Man?* by A. J. Bell (Isbister),—*The Nature and Constitution of the Ego*, by Anna B. Kingsford, M.D. (Field & Tuer),—*Another World; or, the Fourth Dimension*, by A. T. Schofield (Sonnenschein),—*Letters on Landscape Photography*, by H. P. Robinson (Piper & Carter),—*Elementary Political Economy*, by E. Cannan (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Electricity versus Gas*, by J. Stent (Sonnenschein),—*The Speaking Parrots*, by Dr. K. Russ, Parts III. and IV. (L. U. Gill),—*The Invasion and Defence of England*, by Capt. Maude, R.E. (Thacker),—*The Loss of the Empire*, by A. Law (Hansom Cab Publishing Company),—*How to obtain a School of Musketry Certificate* (Chatham, Gale & Polden),—*Baby's First Book*, by Uncle Charlie (Griffith & Farran),—*Little T's Tories*, by Mrs. I. Fayle (Dean),—*A Profitable Vacation*, by B. F. Creswell (Laurie),—*A Jubilee Jaunt to Norway*, by Three Girls (Griffith & Farran),—*His Last Passion*, by Martius (Hansom Cab Publishing Company),—*Our Saturday Nights*, by J. Greenwood (Diprose & Bateman),—*The Shadow of the Raggedstone*, by C. F. Grindrod (Simpkin),—*Zoe's Daughter*, by A. H. Dorsey (Baltimore, U.S., Murphy),—*Elfin Music*, selected by A. E. Waite (W. Scott),—*The Bacon-Shakespeare Question*, by C. Stopes (Johnson),—*Legends of Lowgate*, by G. Lancaster (Hull, 'Eastern Morning News' Office),—*Mary Magdalene*, by Mrs. R. Greenwood (Chapman & Hall),—*With my Father*, compiled by the Rev. E. Hobson (Roper & Drowley),—*The Origin and Development of Christian Dogma*, by C. A. H. Tuthill (Kegan Paul),—*L'Exil de Harini, Poème Dramatique en Cinq Actes*, by A. F. Herold (Paris, Dalou),—*Zu Aristoteles Poetik*, by T. Gomperz (Vienna, Tempsky),—and *Beiträge zur Semitischen Re-*

ligionsgeschichte, by Dr. F. Baethgen (Berlin, Reuther).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Law.

Herbert (N.) and Jenkin's (A. F.) *The Councillor's Handbook*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Poetry.

Cooke's (R. T.) *Poems*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Müller's (F. Max) *Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Bacon (Francis), a Critical Review of his Life and Character, by B. G. Lovejoy, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Dixon's (J. E.) *Gairloch in North-West Ross-shire, its Records*, &c., 8vo. 6/ cl.

Dunlop's (J. C.) *History of Prose Fiction*, 2 vols., cr. 8vo. 5/ each, cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

Grote's (G.) *History of Greece*, 10 vols., post 8vo. 50/ cl.

Science.

Gore's (J. E.) *Planetary and Stellar Studies*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Hall (H. S.) and Stevens's (F. H.) *Text-Book of Euclid's Elements*, Part 2, 12mo. 3/ cl.

Jukes-Brown's (A. J.) *Building of the British Isles*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. (Bohn's Scientific Library.)

Locomotives and Locomotive Building, illus., 4to. 10/6 cl.

Will's (G. S. V.) *Chemistry: Vol. I, Inorganic*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

General Literature.

Alexander's (Mrs.) *By Woman's Wit*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

Allen's (F. M.) *Through Green Glasses*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Allen's (G.) *For Maimie's Sake*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Boisgobey's (F. du) *Married for Love*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Bolton's (M. D.) *Grandma's Memories*, roy. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Crommelin's (M.) *Love the Pilgrim*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

Derwent's (L.) *A Daughter of Dives*, 3 vols., cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Fenn's (G. M.) *One Maid's Mischief*, cr. 8vo. 3/ bds.

Gall's (Capt. H. R.) *Modern Tactics*, 2 vols., roy. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Hulbert's (W. H.) *Ireland under Coercion*, 2 vols., cr. 8vo. 15/

Irving's (F. B.) *Six Girls at Home*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

James's (H.) *The Reverberator*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Linskill's (M.) *In Exchange for a Soul*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Smith's (C. L.) *The Schoolmaster's Yearly Note-Book*, 2/

Wingfield's (Hon. L.) *Gehenna, or Havens of Unrest*, 2/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Kautzsch (E.) u. Socin (A.): *Die Genesis, mit Unterscheidung der Quellenschriften*, 2m.

Pell (G. A.): *Die Lehre d. Heil. Athanasius v. der Sünde u. Erlösung*, 3m. 50.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Blass (F.): *Die Inschriften von Korinthos u. den Korinthischen Colonien*, 2m.

Bournon (F.): *Paris, Histoire, Monuments, &c.*, 7fr.

Bruckner (A.): *Die Griechischen Grabreliefs*, 1m. 20.

Philology.

Dellbrück (B.): *Syntaktische Forschungen*, Vol. 5, 15m.

Geiger (W.): *Elementarbuch der Sanskrit-Sprache*, 6m.

Science.

Demoulin (M.): *Les Nouvelles Machines Marines*, 40fr.

Hirt (L.): *Pathologie der Nervenkrankheiten*, 6m.

Vossius (A.): *Grundriss der Augenheilkunde*, 10m.

General Literature.

Berthet (E.): *Le Secret du Diamant*, 3fr. 50.

Méroutel (C.): *Abandonnée*, 2fr.

Sauvrière (F.): *Flamberge*, 3fr. 50.

Vautibault (G. de): *Les D'Orléans au Tribunal de l'Histoire*, 3fr. 50.

THE WEST HIGHLANDS.

Ballifery, Inverness.

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for September there is an article entitled 'Our Journey to the Hebrides,' in which the writer, a Mrs. Pennell, observes, in rather obscure English, "Somehow we made it seem as if he," that is, myself, "had brought us here under false pretences." Now I wish to absolve myself from the responsibility of "bringing them there," the fact being that when Mr. Pennell called on me and told me that his wife and he were about to make a trip through the West Highlands in order to write and illustrate a paper on the country and its inhabitants, I ventured to warn him of the impossibility of two tourists, and especially two American tourists, getting to know, during a mere holiday run, anything at all about the circumstances and character of the Highlanders, who are the shyest folk in the world. Nothing daunted, however, the two trippers went to work; and the result appears in a tissue of unintentional misrepresentation and ignorance, which would be truly laughable if it were not calculated to convey an entirely false impression to readers on the other side of the Atlantic. According to Mrs. Pennell, "This land, which holiday-makers have come to look upon as their own, is the saddest on God's earth"; and that is owing, not to poverty of soil, not to conditions of climate, not to the habits of the people, but

to sport. But then again Mrs. Pennell's notions and information with regard to sport seem to be about as peculiar as those of her countrywoman, a well-known novelist, who made the American hero of one of her stories astonish his English acquaintances by the consummate skill with which he knocked over a pheasant on the 1st of September. After leaving Inverary, Mrs. Pennell observed some deer (which, of course, must have been roe deer) standing among the birch trees by the roadside, and the animals never stirred as the coach went by; whereupon she remarks, "I suppose, in the season, the Duke of Argyll and his guests come stalking these tame creatures, and call it sport." No, dear madam, the Duke of Argyll does not stalk roe deer, nor does anybody in Scotland call the stalking of tame creatures sport; roe deer are not in the habit of standing at roadsides and staring at coaches; while, for the matter of that, the Duke of Argyll is not the possessor of a forest anywhere. When she reaches the little island of Ulva, Mrs. Pennell laments over the fact that now the only sounds heard there are the "roaring of the waters and the cracking of the rifle." The cracking of the rifle—in Ulva! This reminds one of the member of the House of Commons who got up in his place and declared that even the sacred soil of Iona was given over to grouse and deer; and no one thought it worth while to tell him that all the deer and grouse in Iona might be put in a single pie, and nothing be found below the crust. Now, while bewailing the desolate condition of the Ross of Mull, Mrs. Pennell might more appropriately have attributed that to the crack of the rifle, for Mr. R. L. Stevenson describes a red deer as having once been seen there; but as he darkly calls the deer a buck (if I remember aright) there must be some confusion; and it may be safer to fall back on the simple fact that the shooting of the Ross of Mull is let for the not very princely sum of 80l., whence it may be concluded that it is not the value of the shooting over this barren district which accounts for the absence of population. Mrs. Pennell is pained to think that in the Highlands deer are protected by law, while men are chased from their homes; but by further inquiry she might have ascertained that in Scotland deer are not protected by law, and that men are not chased from their homes so long as they pay their rents, which rents they can have valued by appealing to the Commissioners. But the discontented and rain-harassed tripper finds everything wrong. Even the stray folk whom she does meet in the west of Mull will not speak. "They keep silence, these people, under the yoke they have borne for generations." Perhaps a less imaginative person may be allowed to guess that the Highland postman or drover kept silence simply because he only knew Gaelic, whereas the two strangers spoke only English, or what they would have called English.

But the truth is the authors of this unfortunate paper appear to have started with no sort of equipment of knowledge, or sympathy, or understanding even of physical conditions, but with a plenteous supply of preconceived anticipations and prejudices. Not being experienced walkers, they must needs set out to see the Highlands on foot, until "J— was the first to rebel openly." "The Highlands were a fraud, he declared; the knapsack was an infernal nuisance, and he was a fool to carry it": of which three statements it may cheerfully be conceded that two are correct. No wonder that the moon our authoress beheld rising over Ben Lomond was "a great theatrical moon": the moons in the Highlands are always theatrical—in Milwaukee never. She appears to have been disappointed with Loch Lomond, too. "It was the first Scotch lake we saw, and we thought it very like any other lake." But what did they expect the loch to be like—a house, or a mill, or a wild beast? Mrs. Pennell thinks it probable that all the

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genuine islanders must have been driven from the Hebrides because she did not once hear a man called *she*. Here was another fond anticipation gone wrong. A boatman, on being asked about Dr. Johnson, answered for himself and companion that they had never heard of him; and she proceeds to say, "In the stories of Mr. Black or Mr. Stevenson he would have said they had never heard of her or she." Well, Mr. Stevenson can answer for himself; but if Mrs. Pennell will be kind enough to show me any passage in which I have made a Highlander talk of a man as *she* I shall be happy to present her with a copy of 'Haliburton on Habits of Accuracy.' On the other hand, Mrs. Pennell heard a landlady call Gometra "Gomestra," and significantly points out that this was the pronunciation of a native. Yes, but a native of Cincinnati may call it "Cincinnati" without convincing any one that that is the proper spelling.

May I add a word in praise of the illustrations? They are but hasty glimpses apparently, and yet they have caught the character of the Highland scenery—the silver glare of the lochs, the mysterious dusk of the overshadowing hills, the gleam of the windy and stormy skies; and though they have none of what Mrs. Pennell calls the "sickly sentiment of Landseer," it is to be hoped that they will in some measure tend to remove from the mind of the American reader the impression he is most likely to receive from the article itself, namely, that the western islands of Scotland are the abode of a perpetual desolation, and sadness, and gloom.

WILLIAM BLACK.

THREE LETTERS OF ADDISON.

THE following letters of Addison's to Bishop Hough (preserved in private hands) are interesting. We owe the opportunity of publishing them to the courtesy of the Rev. W. D. Macray. The first of them furnished materials for a paper (No. 101) in the *Guardian*, and the character given in it of the French was also embodied in a letter to C. Montagu, which is printed in Aikin's 'Life.' There also the greater part of the second is printed, with verbal differences, from what must have been an original draft, without date, the copy here given being taken from the letter as actually sent to the bishop. Some sentences found in the draft are not found in this copy, but the notice of the Principality of Orange is an addition:—

"MY LORD,—I have bin lost in the Country for above half a Year, where the few opportunities I had of seeing any thing out of the common road have freed your Lordship from the trouble my Letters would have giv'n you. The only Advantage I have met with besides getting the Language was to see the temper and manners of the people, which I believe may be better Learnt in such a Town as Blois than in Courts and greater Cities where dissimulation and Artifice are more in fashion. And truly by what I have seen of the French they are the happiest Nation in the world. Tis not in the pow'r of want or slavery to make 'em miserable. There is nothing to be met with in the Country but Mirth and Poverty. Every one Sings Laughs and Starves. Their Conversation is generally Agreeable, for if they have any Wit or Sense they are sure to show it. They never mend upon a Second meeting, but use all the freedom and familiarity at first sight that a Long Intimacy or Abundance of Wine can scarce draw from an English-man. Their Women are perfect Mistresses in this Art of setting themselves off to the best Advantage, and I believe give the prettiest Airs in Europe to the worst faces. Every one knows how to show her self in as Advantageous a Look and posture as St. Godfrey Kneller could draw her in. One would wonder in such a merry nation to find so melancholy a people as are in many of their Convents, one of which I shall take the Liberty to describe to Your Lordship because it makes a great noise in the world and is much the severest in France. It is call'd the Abbey de La Trap, situate in a Desert on the borders of Normandy. There are in it about a hundred and fifty Religious, most of 'em persons of Quality, and many that were considerable officers in the Army. They feed on nothing but Herbs and Roots, dres't up with Oil instead of Butter, and a very coarse kind of Bread.

Their Drink is a small Cider. They work in their fields and Gardens each of 'em at least three hours a day. One sees in their faces all the marks of mortification and Humility. They treat passengers out of the fruits of their own raising, and Lodge 'em within the Convent for three or four nights together. The Strangers are desir'd to talk but little with 'em and in particular to tell 'em no news. When my friend and I went thither, a Father receiv'd us upon his Knees, after that read a chapter of Thomas a Kempis to us, and upon our desire led us to the Abbot de la Trap, who was the first Authour of this Reform. He has Liv'd notwithstanding all the Austerities of his Order to four score years of Age, and has still his senses entire, tho' they are forc'd to carry him on his Straw-bed to the Masse which he still frequents at the most unseasonable Hours. He has written books in a very polite stile which are highly esteem'd; he is Lookt upon as a Saint and will probably after his Death have a place in the Calendar. Those of his own Convent ask him Blessing, tho' tis above twenty years Since that he resign'd his place of Abbot. The Father who accompany'd us gave us an account of their first reception of the late King James, who often visites 'em, as your Lordship may see in the French Gazette. The present Abbot led him into their great Hall where he sent for the whole Fraternity, told 'em they might look upon the Stranger that was before 'em (for otherwise they are never to lift their Eyes from the Ground) and that 'twas the King of England that gave 'em the honour of a Visite. Upon which the King told 'em he had heard a great character of their piety, and that he was come to desire their prayers for himself and his Subjects, many of whom he had rendered miserable. In his whole Harangue, to conform it to the Genius of the place, he represented himself rather as one that had Injur'd his people than one that had receiv'd any Injustice from 'em. So the Fathers wept and retir'd severally to their Devotions. I am afraid Your Lordship will wish me again at Blois if I take the freedom of troubling you with many such tedious Letters: but I wont make this any Longer by an Excuse for it. My Father will inform your Lordship with my present Circumstances. I am, My L^d,
Most Dutifull and most
Obedient Humble Servant
J. ADDISON.

Paris, 7th. 24th. 1700.

MY LORD,—Since I receiv'd the honour of Your Lordship's Letter I am got as far as Marseilles in my way for Italy. I am at present very well pleas'd to Quit the French Conversation; which since the promotion of their young prince begins to grow Insupportable. That which was before the Vainest Nation in the World is now worse than ever; There is scarce a Man in it that dos [*sic*] not give himself greater Airs and look as well pleas'd as if he had receiv'd some considerable Advancement in his own fortunes. The best company I have met with since my being in this Country has bin among the Men of Letters who are generally easy of Access, especially the Religious, that have a great deal of time on their hands and are glad to pass some of it off in the Conversation of Strangers. Their learning for the most part lies among the old School-men. Their public Disputes run generally upon the Controversies between the Thomists and Scotists, which they manage with a great deal of Heat and false Latin. When I was at Paris I visited the Pere Malbranch, who has a particular Esteem for the English nation, where I believe he has more admirers than in his own. The French dont care for following him through such deep Reserches, and look upon the New Philosophy in General as Visionary or Irreligious. He told me himself that he was five and twenty years old before he had so much as heard of the name of Des Cartes. His Book is now Reprinting with Additions, among which he read to me a very pretty Hypothesis of Colours, which is very different from that of Cartesius or Dr. Newton, tho' they may all three be True. Among other Learned men that I have waited on I had the good fortune to be introduced to Mons^r Boileau, who is now Retouching his Works and putting them out in a New Edition. He is Old and Deaf, but talks incomparably well in his own Calling. He heartily hates an Ill poet, and puts himself in a passion when he talks of any one that has not a high respect for the Ancients. I dont know whether there is more of old Age or Truth in his censure on the French Authours; but he wonderfully crys down their present writers and extolls his former Cotemporaries very much, especially his two Intimate friends Arnaud and Racine. I ask'd him whether he thought Telemach was not a good Modern piece: he spoke of it with a great deal of Esteem, and said that it gave us a better notion of Homers way of writting than any Translation of him could do, but that it fell however infinitely short of the Odyssée, for Mentor, says he, is Eternally preaching, but Ulysses shows us evry thing in his character and

behaviour that the other is still forcing on us by his precepts and Instructions. He said he thought the punishments inflicted on the Bad Kings in Hell might compare with any thing in the Sixth Eneid, and that the deceit which is put upon Telemachs Pilot to make him misguide his Master is more Artfull and poetical than the Death of Palinurus. He talk'd I thought extremely well on several other French Authors, but I only mention this Romance because it is the great Book that is at present most in vogue. I hope Your Lordship will excuse me for this kind of Intelligence, for in so beaten a road as that of France it is Impossible to talk of any thing new unless we speak of particular persons that are always changing and may therefore furnish out different matters for as many Travellers as pass through the Country. I was about three days ago at Orange which is a very fruitful and pleasant spot of ground. The Governor, who is a Native of the place, told me there were about five thousand people in it and one Third of 'em Protestants. There is a Popish Bishop and some Convents, but All live very Amicably together and are I believe not a little pleas'd with their Prince, that dos not burden them with any heavy Taxes or Impositions. There are two pieces of Antiquity, Marius's Triumphant Arch and y^e Remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, that are more worth than the whole principality. I am, My Lord,

Yo^r Lordships Most Dutifull and Most
Obedient Servant,
J. ADDISON.

9th 29th, 1700.
M^r Dashwood desires me to present his most
humble Duty to your L^d.

MY LORD,—I hoped that my stay at Rome would furnish me with matter enough to trouble your Lordship pretty frequently but I find tis the same thing to have a great variety of subjects for a Letter as to meet with none at all. I shall therefore only tell your Lordship in general that I am in the pleasantest City I have yet seen. There are more statues in it than there are men in several others. The streets are markt out with Obelisks, Porphyry is as common as Free-stone, and one sees something in evry wall that would be preserv'd in the Cabinets of other Countries. There are Buildings the most magnificent in the world, and Ruins more magnificent than they. One can scarce hear the name of a Hill or river near it that dos not bring to mind a piece of a Classic Authour, nor cast ones Eyes upon a single Spot that has not bin the Scene of some extraordinary action. But I hope to show Your Lordship more at large such remarks as I have made on this place and other parts of my Travails, and shall here only take the Liberty to send you the Modern News of this place. On Wensday last the pope shoud have receiv'd his Horse and 7000 Crowns as y^e yearly Homage for the Kingdom of Naples. The Spanish and Imperial Ambassador had each of 'em prepar'd their present: but his Holiness was resolv'd to accept of neither. However, to prevent any dispute that might arise he prorogued the Ceremony for some months longer. When the Popes Officer according to custome was calling over y^e Feudatours of the Holy See, the Spanish Agent enter'd the room with his horse in his hand and a Bill for 7000 Crowns, both which he left behind him, after having enter'd it by a Notary w^h he brought with him. Had his horse and Trappings bin discover'd by the Guards they would have stop'd him, but to prevent this he drew a Cart up to the back door, where the Agent uncover'd him and led him up without being taken notice of till his public Appearance before the whole Assembly. The Spanish Ambassador has since let y^e pope know that his Master expects his Investiture within six months, or that other-wise he will pursue such methods as he shall think proper to do himself justice. The Empero^r Ambassador has enter'd his protesta'on against these proceedings. I must not here omit telling your Lordship the great kindness that his Holiness has express'd towards y^e English in two or three late Audiences giv'n to some of our Nation. He told 'em that he would willingly shed his blood to serve 'em, that he would severely punish any priest that shoud meddle with the Government, that when he was Cardinal he had giv'n his Vote against a Missionary for raising some disturbances in Turkey, and that if he had shown himself severe in favour of Mahometans he shoud be much rather so for such as are Christians. He is resolv'd to go through with his predecessors design of making Civita Vecchia a free port and says if the English settle there they shall enjoy the next privileges to the Subjects of the Church. The Merchants of Naples and Sicily have thoughts of coming thither if the war breaks out. The men of the Belles Lettres promise themselves a great patron in the present pope, who among his other perfections is very well accomplish'd that way, and was formerly a member of the Queen of Suedens Academie. Now I am in the road of a News Letter I must let your Lordship know that two days ago a Prelate was

taken up by the Inquisition, who is a man of Learning and a Virtuoso but too free a Thinker. The very morning he was seised he had done me the honour of a Visite. Mr Gervaise makes very great Improvements, and his thought will be an extraordinary Artist. He begins already to pity Titian and is so well vers'd among the ancient statues that he talks as familiarly of Phidias's and Praxiteles's Manner as he w^d do in England of Kneller's and Cloisternans. I am, My L^d,

Yo^r Lordships
most Dutifull and most
Obedient Servant,

Rome. July. 24. 1701.

J. ADDISON.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL.

THE close of Mr. William Chappell's industrious and honourable life on Monday, August 20th, 1888, at an advanced age, lacking three months exactly of seventy-nine years, was extremely peaceful, as he always hoped it would be. A few years ago his activity became impaired by two seizures in rapid succession of paralysis, and he well knew that a third attack would be final, and never quailed at the prospect. If possible, his genial disposition became still more tender under the trial, and since all who knew him intimately loved him truly, the news of his death must have saddened many. In private life he pursued without ostentation a course of cheerful labour, and was always ready to impart the rich stores of his knowledge to all students and fellow workers—to strangers no less than to friends. His pursuit of accuracy and fulness of information were untiring. No amount of toil daunted him, no difficulties long stood in his way. He would never accept a plausible theory or a blind guess instead of a definite established fact, and by verifying every quotation, distrusting all second-hand authorities, and rejecting each forged or manipulated text, he proved himself a model historian and editor of our early literature. None save those who shared his pursuits and emulated his exactitude could do justice to the rare qualities which enabled him at once to pioneer the way for later students, and almost to forestall further research. Where he had harvested the grain there were but scanty gleanings left for those who sought to follow in his footsteps. He achieved much single-handed; but perhaps the best of all his services lies in the example of his unselfish character. He was incapable of self-display of any kind. He had, too, a catholicity of taste which made him sympathize with most diverse individualities; while his own studies were so varied that he had kept himself abreast with the acquisition of knowledge in several departments of science and art as well as of letters. In the rank of his intimate friends he had numbered some of the best scholars of our time, although when close on fourscore, in diminished strength, "then but labour and sorrow," nearly all who had been his lifelong companions had passed away before him.

Of the Society of Antiquaries he had been elected a Fellow so long ago as June 4th, 1840, and afterwards became a member of the Council; of the Camden Society he had for many years been treasurer and on the Council; and of the Company of Musicians, in the City of London, he was again Master during the final year of his life.

He was born on the 20th of November, 1809 (not 1810, as has been mistakenly reported), the son of Mr. Samuel Chappell. The musical firm of Chappell & Co. commenced a successful career in New Bond Street in January, 1812. Mr. Samuel Chappell, its head, died in 1834, and the business was carried on for the widow by her sons, William and his younger brother Thomas. In 1838 William Chappell published in imperial quarto the first volume of his valuable work, 'A Collection of National English Airs, consisting of Ancient Song, Ballad, and Dance Tunes.' This volume dealt with more than 246 complete pieces of ballad music, many of great rarity, and all of interest. The second

volume, published in 1840, was preceded by 'An Essay on the Ancient Minstrelsy of England.' There followed nearly two hundred pages of exhaustive "Remarks on the Tunes," interspersed with anecdote, and giving the full text of such ballads as had not been reprinted by Bishop Percy in his 'Reliques.' In his preface Mr. Chappell declared:—

"The object of the present work is to give practical refutation to the popular fallacy that England has no National Music—a fallacy arising solely from indolence in collecting; for we trust that the present work will show that there is no deficiency in material, whatever there may have been in the prospect of encouragement to such collections."

Again, he mentions a feeling of surprise that

"within the last century so many collections of Irish, Scotch, and Welch airs have appeared; in the same period scarcely one collection of English airs should have been made. It has been too much the fashion with us, to pay little attention to our own tunes; and the last importation has been generally the best received."

The publication of his 'National English Airs,' reissued complete in 1840, marks an era in ballad literature. Fifteen years later he re-embodyed his researches in his 'Popular Music of the Olden Time: a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England.' For this work, published by private subscription in a series of parts during the years 1855-9, the whole of the airs were harmonized by Mr. (afterwards Sir G. A.) Macfarren.

Chiefly by his efforts and influence had been established the Philharmonic Society, the Musical Antiquarian Society in 1840, and in the same year "The Percy Society, for the Publication of Ancient Ballads, Songs, Plays, Minor Pieces of Poetry, and Popular Literature." This was one of the most popular and useful of the book-reprinting societies; and Mr. Chappell not only threw into it his own energy, but gained the hearty co-operation of John Payne Collier, Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, Crofton Croker, Dyce, Thomas Wright, Rimbault, F. W. Fairholt, and others. For it Mr. Chappell edited several rare and almost unique collections, 'The Crown Garland of Golden Roses' of 1612, 1659, in 1842 and 1845, and a few other works. He also wrote several papers which are printed in successive volumes of the *Archæologia*, xli, xlvii, &c. Among these are 'Some Account of an Unpublished Collection of Songs and Ballads by King Henry VIII. and his Contemporaries,' read May 16th, 1867; and 'On the Use of the Greek Language, written Phonetically, in the Early Service-Books of the Church in England; and on the Earliest System of Musical Notation upon Lines and Spaces, one hitherto Unnoticed and Peculiar to English Use': this was read in 1876. It is a mistake of our contemporaries to say that he edited Playford's 'Dancing-Master' and Tom D'Urfey's 'Wit and Mirth' of 1719. He edited neither—they never have been edited; he simply wrote a few manuscript notes, solely concerning the tunes, in his private copies of the books, now in the British Museum Library. He edited some of Dowland's songs for the Musical Antiquarian Society, and reclaimed many tunes and ballads which had been fraudulently misclaimed from England.

It is somewhat strange that he, who, like all students, had suffered inconvenience from the practice of music publishers issuing sheets and volumes without a date, should have tolerated the same in his own books. His 'Old English Ditties,' selected from his 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' with a new introduction, the long ballads compressed, and occasionally new words written by J. Oxenford, with the symphonies and accompaniments by G. A. Macfarren, is without date, but, as it followed soon after the more scholarly and scientific work, from which the author himself compiled it for merely popular use, it must have been issued about 1860-2. In 1867 and the spring

of 1868 he assisted Prof. J. W. Hales when printing in *extenso* the invaluable treasury of ballad poetry known as 'The Percy Folio MS.,' the original of which, now in the British Museum Library, was at that time private property, and lent for transcription on payment of a considerable sum of money. In 1868 Mr. Chappell assisted at the foundation of the Ballad Society, and agreed to furnish short notes to 'The Roxburghe Ballads,' a voluminous gathering of 1263 ballads (including many "garlands" and some modern "slip-songs"). He did not affect to fully edit them; but his labours began in 1869 and ended in 1879, at the close of the ninth annual part and third volume. At his request the work was then transferred to his friend Mr. Ebsworth, who has continued it to the present time, and compiled three more volumes, the final volume being still in progress. And not only his favourite ballads, but his 'Popular Music' also had been entrusted to the same friend to re-edit and superintend at an early date. This was his own urgent and repeated wish, and will not be neglected.

After being first stricken by paralysis he had considered his position in regard to three important and unfinished works. The 'Roxburghe Ballads' being arranged for, he hoped to republish his 'Popular Music,' which was out of print; but he made no attempt to continue beyond its initial volume, published in 1874, 'The History of Music (Art and Science). Vol. I. From the Earliest Records to the Fall of the Roman Empire.' It is complete in itself, embracing the Hebrew and the Greek music. He had, indeed, made preparations for the second volume, on mediæval music, and for the third, on modern music, but he knew that to continue it was beyond his power. The history provoked controversy, by its attacks on the inaccuracy of Dr. Burney or other writers and on certain continental authors, especially Helmholtz. These disputes, which led to the issue of some occasional pamphlets, vigorously written, may well be left to pass into oblivion.

Mr. Chappell was buried at Kensal Green, his old friend Mr. Ebsworth reading the burial service.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, Aug. 27, 1888.

YOUR readers will, I am sure, be grateful to Dr. Sharpe for his interesting paper under this title in the *Athenæum* of August 25th. It conveys curious information concerning the ways of our forefathers which ought not to be forgotten; but I do not think it will shake the conviction felt by most of us that the above proverb had its origin in the symbolic use of the "bush" indicating where wine was sold, not in the sprig of rosemary or other such thing which, it seems, it was the custom to put into vessels containing drink. These little sprigs may have been put in to flavour the wine or ale, but I am inclined to believe that their main business was to hinder the fluid being spilt when mugs and tankards filled to the brim were rapidly moved. Persons accustomed to rural life here and in the north of England will have observed that when water is carried from a distant pump, well, or stream the water-bearer has commonly in his buckets little squares of light wood, called *swimmers*, which are used for the like purpose. When these "swimmers" are lost or mislaid it is the custom to supply their places with sprigs of thorn cut from the nearest hedge. Good wine may need no bush to induce men to find out where it is on tap, but good equally with bad wine will dash over the side of the vessel in which it is carried if wavelets on the surface are created by rapid motion and not broken by some floating object.

The wine-bush must have been a very familiar object to our ancestors. In the long and wearisome discussions which the men of the sixteenth century carried on with regard to the nature of

the sacraments it is constantly referred to, by way of illustrating what a symbol is. Tyndale the Reformer, discoursing of Extreme Unction, says:—

"Outward oil can neither heal the soul nor make her feel, save as a sign, or as a bush at a tavern door quencheth a man's thirst."—*Expos. and Notes*, 184.

Bishop Ridley speaks of something as

"a bare sign.....none otherwise than the ivy bush doth represent wine in a tavern."—*On the Lord's Supper*, 10.

Fulke, in his 'Defence of the English Translations of the Bible,' describes a person with whom he differed as

"as wise as he that will contend the ivy bush to be a part of wine, because some men, seeing it hang over the house, will say, Lo, here is wine."—P. 258.

The above quotations, which could, if needful, be added to, are taken from the Parker Society's reprints of the works of the Reformers. The use of a bush or sign was not a mere matter of taste or convenience on the part of those who sold strong drink. What we in these days should call "the local authority" made the use of some such object compulsory. In 1562 an innkeeper at Scotter, in Lincolnshire, was ordered by the manor court to hang up "Signum aut unum le ale-wyspe ad hostium domus" before the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, under pain of the forfeiture of six shillings and eightpence (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv., p. 381). In the following century it would appear that the bush was always used, whether the house had a sign or not, for Robert Burton says that something of which he is discoursing is as sure a token "as an ivy bush is of a tavern" (*Anat. Mel.*, 1652, p. 474). We know that at the time when Burton wrote most taverns had signs.

An additional reason for believing that the proverb relates to the bush used as a sign, not to the sprig of rosemary in the cup, is furnished by the form in which the proverb itself sometimes occurs. Henry Wilkinson, in his preface to Bradford 'On Repentance,' printed at Oxford in 1652, says: "It is a common proverb that good wine needs no ivy bush: no more doth this good old wine, this excellent treatise of that saint of God Mr. Bradford." The bush hung over the door must be meant here. Dr. Sharpe will not, I think, contend that our forefathers of any period were such savages as to flavour their wine with ivy-leaves.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

DR. R. R. SHARPE allows that the ivy bush was the known sign of a "public," and instance upon instance shows that "bush" in the above proverb was short for it. Nares alone gives five, and here is another from N. Breton's 'Arbor of Amorous Devices':—

That good wines need no Ivie-bush, and eloquence is naught. But while it seems to many that the saying means that such wine needs no indication of its presence as plainly as that though No. 5 designates a particular house, Windsor Castle needs no such distinguishing number on its walls, Dr. Sharpe would—as seems to me—hold that this ivy bush was intended to symbolize the rosemary, &c., that was put into the pots to give the liquor a more pleasant flavour. I rather incline to think that in the instance quoted this was done to hide the inch and a half of cozening pitch and the absence of the Excise sealing, and more evidence is wanted that such insertion was customary. I have never come across any such custom, and no further evidence being given, his attempted conclusion may be called nothing but the merest conjecture.

Nor is it good at that, for he seems to have forgotten two facts. One is that ivy has a most unpleasant taste, and was then accounted a powerful medicinal and poisonous herb. Hence that it could have been specially chosen to symbolize the flavouring rosemary, borage, or the like is an absurdity, and an absurdity more apparent then than now, for then the qualities of plants were more generally known, while also

in symbolizing they looked carefully for a fitness, imaginary or otherwise, between the symbol and the thing symbolized. The other fact, one which thoroughly explains the use of the ivy bush as a sign, is that from classical times this plant has been sacred to Bacchus, was entwined on his thyrsus, and used in all celebrations in his honour.

One instance of what was taken in Elizabethan times to be the meaning of the proverb is worth a world of conjectures, and I give two: one the line quoted above, taken with its context, the other from Breton's 'Crossing of Proverbs':

P. Good wine needs no bush.

C. Yes, [the bush is necessary] for travellers that know not the house.

BR. NICHOLSON, M.D.

My friend Dr. Sharpe's extract from Mr. Riley's 'Memorials' is very interesting as a novel contribution to what has been said on this subject, and is remarkable as actually reversing the meaning which has commonly been attached to the proverb. In lieu of using the bush as an advertisement, it is here employed as a means of concealment. The rosemary is to mask the pitch. "In similitudinem arboris" is not to be rendered as to look like a tree or bush, but after the fashion of an *arbour*—a place, as Sidney has it ('*Arcadia*,' Book I.), that "could resist the strongest violence of eyesight." Sprigs of scented herbs, borage, rosemary, &c., were formerly much more frequently introduced into cooling tankards than now; but they were used for flavouring or for their supposed healthfulness, and not to disguise the quality of wine; had they been, their presence would have created suspicion at once. Rosemary stood in high favour, as benefiting the head, heart, and joints. Alice de Caustone only wished to hide the inch and a half of pitch, the quality of the ale was unexceptionable enough; short quantity, not quality, required "the arbour." A broom, a bush, and a wisp have from time immemorial signified things "on sale"—why, I have never seen explained satisfactorily. The Scotch rendering of the proverb is "Gude wine needs na a wisp." The French form almost establishes that the bush really signifies proclaiming "en vente" by a sign. "A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne." The Latin brings it back to the ivy: "Vino vendibili hederæ suspensæ nihil est opus." Box or any evergreen answered the same purpose as ivy; but ivy was by far the most widely used. The connexion of the ivy with Bacchus is immemorial. Servius, in his notes to the second Eclog., Virgil, line 25, says that poets were crowned with it as well as with laurel, because being evergreen it emblemized verses do immortality, and because it is sacred to Bacchus. Parnassus itself had two peaks, one dedicated to Apollo, the other to the ruddy god. On the authority of Ovid we know that "Hedera est gratissima Baccho." He and the Bacchanals are crowned with it, the thyrsus, chariot, and all else belonging to him. And then, again, its coolness was thought to temper the heat of wine—I am not sure it does not—as the amethyst was fabled to do. The ivy especially dedicated to Bacchus, and called the "poet's ivy" in the archipelago, is, Tournefort says, the *Hedera dionysias* with golden berries. It is singular that ivy is not mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, and only once in the Apocryphal books (2 Maccab. vi. 7), at the feast of Bacchus at Jerusalem, when Antiochus compelled the Jews "to go in procession to Bacchus carrying ivy." Once, therefore, that a bush, tree, bough, wisp, or broom came to represent a sale of anything, the wine-house would certainly have the ivy bush. Taylor, the Water Poet, in his perambulation of the ten shires round London notes constantly "a tavern with a bush" only. It was the first of all signs employed; afterwards additional devices were added, and the sign of the bush, common to all, was dropped.

I think all the foregoing matter may be taken

as establishing an immediate and intimate connexion between the ivy bush and the tavern, and possibly that this emblem of Bacchus for the sale of spirituous liquors is the origin of employing a bough, broom, wisp as an emblem of sale generally.

Even now paviers in the street string a cord with a bunch of straw suspended in the middle to show work is being done and no thoroughfare; and Hazlitt on this proverb remarks that at the mouth of pits when a bush is hung out it indicates that the mine is at work. Here there seems to me a link wanting. But as to good wine not requiring to be made known, it is of the nonsense and contradiction that point the wisdom of so many proverbs. It is as good as that foolery of Shakspeare's "What's in a name? A rose," &c. When the wit is in the wisdom is out. It is curious to note in this connexion that the slang word *bosky* for inebriated is some toper's witty turn of this very word the bush. Taking the general sign of all drinking places as causing a man to see things on coming away still as "through the bush," he is bosky indeed and arbour'd, but the strong "violence" is that of his own "eyesight."

C. A. WARD.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CASSELL promise the completion of the 'Encyclopedic Dictionary,'—a three-volume novel by Mr. Frank Barrett, 'The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane,'—two tales, 'Commodore Junk,' by Mr. Manville Fenn, author of 'Double Cunning,' &c.; and 'The Astonishing History of Troy Town,' by Q., author of 'Dead Man's Rock,'—'The Truth about Russia,' by Mr. W. T. Stead, 'France as It Is,' by MM. A. Lebon and Paul Pelet, 'Flora's Feast: a Masque of Flowers,' penned and pictured by Mr. Walter Crane, 'Marine Painting,' by Mr. Walter May, R.I.,—the fourth volume of 'English Writers,' by Prof. Henry Morley,—the second volume of 'Our Earth and its Story,' by Dr. Robert Brown,—the second volume of the new and revised edition of 'Cassell's History of England,'—the completion of 'Familiar Trees,' by Mr. G. S. Boulger, and of 'Familiar Wild Birds,' by Mr. W. Swaysland, 'Principles of the Economic Philosophy of Society, Government, and Industry,' by Dr. Van Buren Denlow, 'Modern Shot Guns,' by Mr. W. W. Greener, author of 'Modern Breechloaders,' 'The New Latin Primer,' by Prof. J. P. Postgate, 'Heroes of Every-Day Life,' by Laura Lane, and sundry new volumes in the 'American Library of Fiction': 'The Veiled Beyond,' by Mr. Sigmund G. Alexander, author of 'Tan of Us,' &c.; 'Orion the Gold-Beater,' by Mr. Sylvanus Cobb, jun.; '89,' by Mr. Edgar Henry; and 'Another's Crime (from the Diary of Inspector Byrnes),' by Mr. J. Hawthorne. Their list also includes the annual volumes of the many periodicals of the firm.

Mr. Hogg's list comprises 'The Makers of British India,' by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, a new and revised edition of 'The Story of our Colonies,' by Mr. Fox Bourne, 'Brave Little Women: Tales of the Heroism of Girls,' by Marie Trevelyan, 'An Easy Guide to Scripture Animals,' by Mr. V. S. Morwood, 'That Boy Jack!' by Helen H. Rogers, 'A Living Story; or, the Would-be Authoress,' by A. W. Wright, 'Red Herring; or, Allie's Little Blue Shoes,' by Frances Armstrong, 'Children's Evergreens,' a selection of favourite tales, and a new volume by Mr. Ascott R. Hope, 'The Romance of the Mountains.'

Literary Gossip.

THE following, we understand, is to be the title of Sir Morell Mackenzie's new work, viz., 'The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble.' The publishers do not expect to have the work

ready for publication till about the end of September.

It is expected that there will be a full attendance of members next Tuesday at the Glasgow meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. There promises to be a happy combination of business and pleasure: papers to read and discuss in the mornings, drives and visits in the afternoons, conversazione or dinner party in the evenings, rounded off on Friday by a water excursion to see the river and firth, not to mention an excursion to Ayr and Burns's cottage on Thursday. The President, Prof. Dickson, will take the chair in Merchants' Hall at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

MR. THOMAS PURNELL'S new book will be issued immediately. It is entitled 'Dust and Diamonds,' and will be published by Messrs. Ward & Downey.

ONE of the earliest novels of the autumn season will be a new novel from the pen of Mrs. Spender, entitled 'Kept Secret.' It will be published by Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. The same publishers announce a new novel by the Earl of Desart, entitled 'Herne Lodge,' which deals with mysterious experiences in a haunted house, and recounts, it is said, some startling adventures.

THE story 'French Janet,' which commences in the September number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is by Sarah Tytler, the author of 'Citoyenne Jacqueline,' 'A Garden of Women,' &c.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"An historic relic has just turned up in Paris. It is a copy of 'The New Testament' (London, 1656) and 'The Whole Book of Psalms' (London, 1654), done up together in a beautiful silk-embroidered cover, with, on the front, a portrait of Charles I., with a moustache, but no beard, and on the reverse a charming likeness, with her many curls, of Henrietta Maria, to whom there is no doubt the volume belonged. Each portrait is surrounded by a little oval frame of silk cord, and has a border of flowers and insects at top and bottom. It has two silver clasps. The linings of the cover are of rose-coloured silk tabby. The book, which is only five and a half inches high, is in an excellent state of preservation, and will be shown by its present possessor, M. Léon Gruel, 418, Rue Saint-Honoré, to any visitor interested in embroidered bindings. It is not for sale."

MR. E. PEACOCK has finished his novel 'Narcissa Brendon,' on which he has been engaged for several years. The scenes are laid at the present time, *i. e.*, 1880-5.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Eglinton Bailey, F.S.A., the well-known Lancashire antiquary. He was the author of a life of Thomas Fuller and other biographical works, and contributed to the papers of the Manchester Literary Club, the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, and other learned bodies, and was for some time honorary secretary of the Chetham Society. Mr. Bailey, who was forty-eight years of age, was interred on Monday last at Stretford, near Manchester.

MR. LELAND is revising the 'Ballads of Hans Breitmann' for a new edition, and adding a number of new Anglo-German poems.

THE copyrights of the works of the late Grace Aguilar have been purchased from their present proprietors, Messrs. Groom-

bridge & Sons, by Messrs. George Routledge & Sons.

THE Library of Trinity College, Dublin, will be closed from September 3rd to September 17th.

THE ancient Academy of Lausanne is expected to be raised to the rank of a university. The town will furnish the building, for which it has the sum of three millions of francs at its disposal, whilst the state will provide for the academical staff. This will make the fifth teaching university for little Switzerland.

THE Cavaliere A. G. Spinelli is preparing for publication a complete edition of the letters of the great Italian antiquary L. A. Muratori.

MISS FRANCES LORD, who is known in connexion with kindergarten teaching, is about to publish a book called 'Christian Science Healing.' This is the title she gives to a treatment which is closely allied to "healing by faith" and "the mental cure," and has been attracting people to Lady Mount-Temple's, where Miss Lord has been delivering lectures during the summer. Mr. George Redway is the publisher.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Finance Accounts, United Kingdom, for 1887 (9d.); Pauperism, England and Wales, Statement for June (2d.); British Museum, Accounts and Returns for 1887-8 (10d.); East India Education, Resolution of Indian Government (2d.); East India, Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company, First and Second Reports of Committee, and Evidence (4s.); Education Department, Training Colleges, Reports for 1887 (9d.); Education Department, Metropolitan District, Report for 1887 (3d.); and Consular Reports—Denmark, Report on Dairy Farms (1s. 1d.); Russia, Peasants' Land Banks in Poland (1d.).

SCIENCE

The Geological History of Plants. By Sir J. William Dawson, F.R.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

ALTHOUGH occupied during a long and busy life with a variety of scientific pursuits, Sir William Dawson has never lost sight of the favourite study which he began nearly half a century ago—the study of fossil plants. In the present work, which forms a volume of "The International Scientific Series," he presents in a fairly popular form the general results of his long-continued researches, and seeks, from the point of view of a non-evolutionist, to trace the progress of vegetable life throughout geological time. To those readers who are untrained in science the subject—though by no means destitute of general interest—offers a double difficulty, inasmuch as it requires for its due apprehension some knowledge of geology on the one hand and of botany on the other. This difficulty the author seeks to overcome at the outset by offering some preliminary notions on geological chronology and on botanical classification. Having disposed of this introductory matter, he plunges freely into the subject of the work, dealing at first with those Laurentian rocks which he knows so thoroughly in his Canadian home. Here he finds indirect evidence of a primal flora,

not, it is true, in the form of recognizable vegetable relics, but in the shape of graphite or plumbago—a mineral widely distributed through the limestones and gneissose rocks of the Laurentian series, and probably, though by no means necessarily, of vegetable origin. As if to repay the incredulity which many zoologists entertain towards his Eozoon, Sir William assures us that he has little or no faith in the vegetable nature of the so-called Eophyton from the old Cambrian rocks of Scandinavia.

So much of the author's labours has lain among plants of Devonian age that the section of the work devoted to these fossils is naturally one of the fullest and most interesting in the volume. It is, however, with doubtful advantage that he here replaces the familiar stratigraphical expression "Devonian" by the term "Erian." This innovation he seeks to justify by explaining that the most important area of strata between the Upper Silurian and Lower Carboniferous systems hitherto known to geologists occurs, not in Europe, where the rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna, but in America, especially around Lake Erie, which gives its name to the group. The typical area of Erian rocks stretches for nearly seven hundred miles from east to west through the northern states of the Union and Western Canada, while in a north and south direction it passes from the north of Michigan far into the Middle States. The rocks of this extensive tract, comprising a thickness of 18,000 feet, were long ago recognized by the state geologists of New York as the "Erie Division"; and Sir William Dawson now proposes to extend the term, in a modified form, so as to supplant the long-established, if less appropriate word "Devonian." He will find, however, that old stratigraphical terms die hard.

Notwithstanding the interest of the author's attempts to restore the flora of the Erian forests, it is rather to the plants of the Carboniferous period that most readers in this country will turn their attention. With reference to the controversies which have been often raised as to the systematic position of the well-known genus *Sigillaria*, Sir W. Dawson observes that so large a number of species is included under this generic name that several distinct types of organization may be recognized; and he believes that while some should be classed with *Lepidodendron* as lycopods, others are allied to the pines and cycads, and others again to the remarkable group of trees known as Cordaites.

It is well known that some years ago Prof. Huxley in examining the "better-bed coal" of Bradford found it to be largely composed of the remains of spores and spore-cases; and thus a notion got abroad that these resinoid bodies formed the principal constituent of coals in general. Against this view Sir W. Dawson has frequently raised his voice, and in the present work he naturally repeats his protest. He holds that while spore-cases are present abundantly in certain coals, they constitute but an infinitesimal part of the matter of coal in general; and that most coal consists of the cortical and woody tissues of the Carboniferous trees. There is no question that certain writers have carried the spore

theory to an absurd length, and it is, therefore, wholesome to hear a palæobotanist of Sir William Dawson's experience argue on the other side, even if he is tempted to carry his argument to the opposite extreme. While expressing general approval of the volume, it should be pointed out that certain chapters are much less satisfactory than the Devonian and Carboniferous sections; and it seems especially a pity that the author has not treated the Tertiary floras with greater fullness.

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Birds-nesting and Bird-skinning. By Miller Christy. (Fisher Unwin).—This handbook is based upon a work published in 1861 by the late Edward Newman, but it contains about three times as much as the original, and is, in fact, entirely rewritten. As a rule the author is exceedingly accurate respecting the habits, &c., of the birds with which he is personally acquainted; and it is on account of the general excellence of this little volume that we draw attention, with a view to its subsequent correction, to a case in which the writer's information is not up to date. Twenty years ago the golden eagle might justly have been spoken of as still breeding in "small and ever decreasing numbers" in the Highlands of Scotland, though less numerous there than the sea eagle; but such is no longer the case. Owing to the increase in the number and extent of deer forests, the presence of the golden eagle has been distinctly encouraged by a large number of proprietors; and but for the high prices offered for British-taken eggs by collectors, who too often succeed in suborning the gamekeepers and shepherds, this fine bird would soon be as numerous as it was forty or fifty years ago, before the rage for grouse preservation doomed every bird of prey to slaughter. In those days the sea eagle was decidedly the more abundant species, but owing to its vulturine propensities for carrion it easily yields to the temptation presented by the strychnined carcasses put out for the hill foxes; the sheep farmers hate it, and it generally breeds on their land, away from the protection of the undisturbed deer forests; while owing to its usually selecting sea cliffs it is much exposed to the attacks of marauding yachtsmen and yachtswomen. When a lady has acquired a certain amount of skill with the rifle she naturally loves to display it, and more than one former denizen of some ancestral eyrie has succumbed to feminine dexterity, and now forms a mere item amongst the furniture of some rich manufacturer's hall. A few slips are inevitable in a work of this kind, and from Mr. Christy's allusions to the Shetland Islands we infer that he is under an erroneous impression with regard to their position and longitude; but on the whole this book is very good indeed, and can be thoroughly recommended.

Pallas's Sand Grouse: its History, Habits, Food, and Migrations; with Hints as to its Utility and a Plea for its Preservation. By W. B. Tegetmeier (Cox), is a useful compilation, sufficiently explained by its title. The author duly acknowledges the sources of his information respecting the previous irruptions of this species into Europe, and pleads for its protection during the present immigration, which is now attracting so much attention. Its eggs have already been found in this country, and broods have probably been hatched; but inasmuch as a full account of this last invasion is being prepared by Prof. Newton, who so ably recorded the former apparitions in Europe, it would be premature to say more upon the subject. Of course the writer of this useful pamphlet—which contains a coloured plate and several woodcuts—may feel assured of the sympathy of every ornithologist in his laudable endeavours to preserve this interesting bird; but we expect that the British autumn and winter will prove too wet to allow

of the acclimatization of the species, however much it may be protected.

The Young Collector's Handbook of British Birds and their Nests and Eggs. By H. Harcourt Bath. With a Chapter on collecting and preserving Birds by R. Bowdler Sharpe. (Sonnenschein & Co.).—At the price of one shilling this small book might possibly be considered cheap, while another adjective frequently used in the same connexion would be still more applicable. Just to give an idea of its numerous errors, we may say that a woodcut of the francolin is given for the ptarmigan, and one of the stone-plover as the common curlew, while the latter bird is called *Numenius argicatus* instead of *arguta*; in fact, the mistakes in the scientific names are simply ludicrous. The appendix by Mr. R. B. Sharpe is more than good enough for the class of persons for whom this book is designed, but we are sorry to see his name associated with it.

Tales of the Birds. By W. Warde Fowler. (Macmillan & Co.).—"The Oxford Tutor," who not long since gave us 'A Year with the Birds' suited to older readers, has written a pleasant book for young people. In some, but not all of the stories, the birds converse after the manner of the robins in a book—by Mrs. Trimmer, if we rightly remember—which children used to read some forty or fifty years ago; but the present is far superior in style to that weakly sentimental work, and the writer frequently displays considerable humour. There are eight full-page illustrations by Mr. Bryan Hook.

MR. PHILLIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S.

WE regret to announce the death of the well-known naturalist Mr. Gosse, who peacefully passed away in his sleep on the morning of the 23rd of August, after an illness of five months. Until the spring of the present year Mr. Gosse retained all his powers and faculties, and he was actually making drawings of Rotifera from under the microscope so lately as February last. He had been saying that he felt as though he were no more than twenty-five, and seemed in astonishing health and vigour, when a bronchial attack, brought on by exposure in the course of his scientific work, weakened his system, and led to the development of a cardiac disease, to which he has at last succumbed.

Philip Henry Gosse was the second son of a roving miniature painter, Thomas Gosse, who perambulated England in the artist fashion of the beginning of this century, executing a group of commissions in one town, and then passing on to another. It was during one of these periodical halts that the future naturalist was born at Worcester, on the 10th of April, 1810. As the painter's family increased, the constant changes became more and more distressing, and in the summer of 1812 Mrs. Gosse and her children came to anchor at Poole, in Dorset, the father returning to that town after each group of excursions. When very young, and at first entirely unencouraged, the child began to observe the birds and other fauna of Poole Harbour. His taste for zoology was originally awakened by a set of the 'Encyclopædia Perthensis,' the poor and tame plates of which he was never tired of examining, and later on of copying. He had the advantage of possessing in Poole an aunt, a Mrs. Bell, who had the peculiarity, so rare in the eighteenth century, of cultivating a loving observation of animated nature. "Aunt Bell" explained to him the outlines of the metamorphosis of insects, and, what was more extraordinary still, she encouraged him to collect sea-anemones in the harbour, and to keep them alive in a vessel of sea-water, thus sketching in outline the marine aquarium which her nephew was to invent. Mr. Gosse was educated for a while at Blandford Grammar School, until in 1827 he was sent out to be a clerk in a whaler's office in Newfoundland. But already, in the winter of 1826, his earliest con-

tributions to natural history had begun to appear in the *Youth's Magazine*. His exile to America cut short his literary ambition for many years.

From 1827 onwards Mr. P. H. Gosse was occupied in many capacities in different parts of the New World—as a clerk in Newfoundland for eight years, as a farmer in Canada, as a schoolmaster in Alabama, and, finally, as a professional naturalist in Jamaica. Those who have known him only as the shy recluse of later years can have formed no idea of the restless and adventurous career which Mr. Gosse enjoyed until early middle life. His earliest serious work in zoology was the observation and careful illustration of insects, first in Newfoundland and then, with particular relation to Lepidoptera, in Canada and Alabama. It was not until the failure of his experiment as a farmer that he returned to England, and published in 1840 the first of the long series of his books, 'The Canadian Naturalist,' a volume which, though infelicitously written in the form of a dialogue, achieved a considerable success. Mr. Gosse returned to America, and did not resume literature until 1845, when he adopted it as a profession. His 'Ocean,' published in 1846, was extremely popular, and he had now as many offers from the publishers as he could undertake. His 'Introduction to Zoology,' 1848; 'Popular Ornithology,' 1849; and the series of zoological manuals published between 1848 and 1851 did a great deal to familiarize the public with the elements of exact natural history. In 1851 appeared, with a magnificent folio of coloured plates from his own designs, his 'Birds of Jamaica,' and next year the best written of his early works, the fascinating 'Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica.' From this time forth, for some ten years, Mr. Gosse was the most popular literary naturalist in this country, and his books followed one another much too rapidly for us to chronicle them all here. About 1852 he concentrated his attention on the living fauna and flora of the British shores. 'A Naturalist's Ramble on the Devonshire Coast,' in 1853, made the collection of "common objects of the seashore" a fashion, and Mr. Gosse now invented or adapted the marine aquarium. His 'Aquarium' of 1854 showed the eager public how to store up and keep alive their treasures; his 'Manual of Marine Zoology,' 1855-6, adorned as it was by nearly seven hundred illustrations drawn on wood by the author, taught them to recognize and name their captures. The 'Glaucus' of his friend Charles Kingsley, a book the main object of which was the generous praise of the new naturalist, helped in 1855 to make Mr. Gosse still better known. In 1856 he was elected a F.R.S.; he contributed, we believe, more than sixty monographs to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society.

From this time forth he became anxious to combine minute original research with his popular work. The principal example of the former was his 'Actinologia Britannica' of 1860, an elaborate handbook to the sea-anemones and corals of these islands, which is still not superseded. The most engaging of all his purely literary works, the first series of 'The Romance of Natural History,' dates from the same year, in which it may be considered that Mr. Gosse's powers reached their height. Soon after this the necessity for professional writing was removed, and from 1865 onwards Mr. Gosse practically retired from literature and from society. Quite lately he has resumed his publications. In 1885 he brought out a monograph on 'The Prehensile Armature of the Papilionide,' and in 1886 he placed at Dr. C. T. Hudson's disposal, for publication under their joint names, the notes and drawings of a lifetime connected with the microscopic study of the Rotifera. The plates of these two publications were in most cases engraved from water-colour paintings made immediately beforehand, unaided, by Mr. Gosse, who remained a brilliant draughtsman at seventy-seven.

This is not the moment for settling the final position of Mr. Gosse's abundant and miscellaneous work in the literature of natural history. Whatever be its ultimate fate as a scientific record, there can be no question that its effect on an earlier generation than the present was stimulating. His books took the student out into the open air, and brought him face to face with nature in a way which has been happily followed since by many writers—by Thoreau, by Richard Jefferies, by Mr. John Burroughs—but which had not then been equalled by any writer since Gilbert White. Mr. Gosse's style was apt to be florid, and, as some of his critics, to his great amusement, told him, paternal, but it was vivid and exact, while his descriptions of natural objects were sometimes extraordinarily happy. A sketch of his career would not be complete if it omitted a reference to his religious convictions. These were extremely strong and unbending, and his character more resembled that of a devout old Covenanter than is usual now even among the strictest body of the Nonconformists. The last quarter of a century of his life was spent in a village in South Devon, in complete seclusion; and there will be not a few young zoologists, who have long used his books, to whom the news of his death will bring much surprise in learning that he has been alive and at work so lately.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

PROFESSORS of geology from every part of the civilized world, directors of geological surveys with their assistants, and amateurs of all nationalities interested in rocks, minerals, and fossils, are already making their way towards London in order to take part in the forthcoming meeting of the International Geological Congress. This will be opened in the theatre of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens, on the 17th of September. It is not too much to say that we shall then have in the metropolis the greatest concourse of distinguished geologists ever assembled in this country, or, for the matter of that, in any part of the world. Meetings of the Congress have previously been held in Paris (1878), in Bologna (1881), and in Berlin (1885); but the number of members already registered for the London meeting is at least double that of the highest record at any of the preceding gatherings. France will be represented by such men as De Lapparent, Michel-Lévy, Gaudry, and Gosselet; Germany by a host of professors, including Beyrich, Credner, Von Gümbel, Zittel, Von Richthofen, and Von Könen; Austria-Hungary by Szabó, Neumayr, and Von Hantken; Belgium by Dupont, Renard, and Dewalque; Italy by Capellini and Giordano; Spain by Vilanova; Portugal by Delgado; Switzerland by Heim, Baltzer, and Renèvier; Russia by Karpinsky; Sweden by Torell; and, in fact, every European state will send its most distinguished geologists. As to other parts of the world, it is sufficient to remark that America will be represented by such well-known men as Marsh, Sterry Hunt, Powell, and many other officers of the United States Geological Survey.

And what, after all, is the precise purpose for which these learned people are coming into our midst? Nominally they are brought together to discuss the unification of geological nomenclature, to talk over the systems of colouring and lettering to be employed on geological maps, and to wrangle good-humouredly over the vexed question of the crystalline schists. These are the nominal objects of the gathering; but no one can shut his eyes to the fact that practically the chief inducement to nine members out of every ten is to be found in the social pleasures of such a meeting. The members are coming together to make the acquaintance of their fellow workers from distant lands; to exhibit specimens, compare notes, and exchange opinions; to visit the objects of scientific attraction in England; and to join in the geological excursions

which are being organized on their behalf.

French is officially the language of the Congress, and it is in French that the veteran Prof. Prestwich, who so lately resigned the Chair of Geology at Oxford, will open the session by his presidential address at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. Next morning the members will be asked to apply themselves seriously to the discussion of geological nomenclature and classification; and learned reports, already in type, will be submitted for discussion. Cynical people may say that geologists will never be induced to talk according to a system of fixed rules laid down by a congress, and that all attempts at unification of nomenclature are therefore useless. Perhaps they are right; but for all that there can be no question that much may be gained by a judicious discussion tending to a common understanding about the grouping of rocks and the names by which the groups are to be described.

Papers on ordinary geological subjects will not be accepted by the officers of the Congress, for the time of the meeting is too precious to be frittered away over trivial matters, like the details of a section, or the structure of a fossil, or the minerals of a rock. But an exception is to be made in favour of the crystalline schists, which raise questions of great amplitude and importance. How have these ancient schistose rocks been formed? Are they altered sedimentary deposits? Or are they igneous rocks squeezed and stretched past recognition? Or were they originally deposited, much as we now find them, in the seething waters of a primeval ocean? Perhaps the Congress may do something towards solving this genetic enigma. At any rate the members will receive a little volume, already printed, containing in brief the views of the leading authorities on this thorny subject.

After the schists have been digested on Wednesday, the Congress will proceed next day to a study of the International Map of Europe, which is in course of preparation by a committee of the Congress. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the map, which is under Mr. Topley's care, is fairly advanced, and will make a respectable exhibition before the meeting.

In the afternoons and evenings of the Congress week mild dissipation will be provided in the shape of receptions by the Director-General of the Geological Survey, the President of the Geological Society, the Director of the Natural History Museum, the Director of Kew Gardens, and the masters of Eton College. Then, when the week's work is over, the Congress will break up into parties and visit various districts of the country rich in geological interest, under the guidance of able leaders, chiefly officers of the Geological Survey. One party will spend a week among the tertiary and cretaceous strata of the Isle of Wight; another group, under Dr. Hicks, will examine the rocks of North Wales; other parties will visit Yorkshire, some going to the west attracted by the Carboniferous Limestone and Silurian rocks, and others to the east, to see the Jurassic and cretaceous beds of the Yorkshire coast; while others again will examine the crags and recent deposits of East Anglia.

Given fine weather, and our foreign visitors are certain of much enjoyment, whether in their scientific outings or in the solid work of the London sittings. The temporary commingling of nationalities which takes place at such a congress must leave behind it some abiding good, inasmuch as it tends to cement more strongly the bonds of scientific fellowship; national prejudices are laid aside and jealousies forgotten; savants of opposing nationalities greet each other with the warmest welcome, and exchange assurances of good feeling while uttering fine sentiments about the international character of science. "La science n'est d'aucune nation; il ne peut y avoir entre nous d'autre rivalité que celle qui résulte de la poursuite de la vérité!" So spake Prof. Hébert when he

originally opened the Congress in Paris ten years ago.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Emin Relief Expedition, which it is proposed to fit out in Germany, is by no means to be confined to carrying supplies to Emin Pasha, but its main object appears to be to open a route through the territories recognized as lying within the German "sphere" as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and thence to Uganda and the Upper Nile. Commercially such a route could never be expected to pay as soon as Khartum, and with it the Upper Nile, shall once more have been opened to commerce. In the mean time it is satisfactory to learn that Major Barttelot left Yambuga in May last with 100 soldiers and 640 carriers. This reinforcement should prove most welcome to Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha if the Mahdi's successor has really sent an expedition to the Upper Nile.

Mr. J. Thomson, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, has been able to do some excellent exploring work in the Atlas of Morocco. Having landed at Casablanca, he travelled overland to Mogador, and thence started for the interior. A Jew conducted him to Tamanat (his native place), and thence to the district of Teluet, to the south-east of Morocco, and already within the basin of the Draa. On his return Mr. Thomson crossed the Atlas by a pass to the south of Jebel Tizah, ascended by Hooker. In the course of a second excursion Mr. Thomson ascended a mountain near Amizmiz, estimated by him to attain an altitude of 12,500 feet, and therefore the loftiest peak of the Atlas if this estimate should turn out to be trustworthy. Mr. Thomson is expected back in London by the end of the year.

Lieut. C. von François, who left Bagida, in the German Togo territory, on February 4th, is reported to have reached Adele, between the important trading town Salaga, on the Upper Volta, and Dahome, and to have built there a station which he named Bismarckburg.

Petermann's *Mitteilungen* publishes articles by Dr. A. Schrenck on the geology of South Africa, with an excellent map; by the Rev. E. Bürgi on recent journeys into the Ewe and Togo countries, on the gold coast, likewise with a map; and by the late H. Semler on changes effected by man in the flora of California.

In 1884-5 M. A. d'Abbadie visited Syria, Egypt, and the Red Sea for the purpose of making magnetic observations. A preliminary report of this expedition has just been published in *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*. In Egypt M. d'Abbadie established himself with his instruments on the summit of the great pyramid, where he had already observed during a former expedition in 1839. In the course of these forty-six years the magnetic dip had decreased from 46° 33' to 45° 31' degrees.

Guido Cora's *Cosmos* (vol. ix. part vi.) contains a map of the Lower Brahmaputra, reduced from Col. H. C. B. Tanner's map, which is based upon the explorations of K—p.

The Cambridge University Press will shortly publish an 'Elementary Commercial Geography,' by Dr. H. R. Mill, lecturer in the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Wed. Entomological, 7.

Science Gossip.

THE names of two distinguished physicists are in this week's obituary, Prof. R. Clausius, of Bonn, and Prof. Edlund, of Stockholm.

A YEAR or two ago Col. Pilkington White, R.E., published in *Blackwood* an account of the Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, which was afterwards reprinted in one volume. Col. White has now followed up the

same subject by the first of two papers on 'The Romance of State-Mapping' in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which deals with the lives of the chiefs of the Survey—such as Colby, Mudge, Drummond, and James—and gives brief sketches of their more distinguished lieutenants.

A BONE cave has been discovered in Derbyshire, near Brassington, and midway between Matlock and Wirksworth, which has been examined by Dr. Cox and Mr. A. Cox, of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, and by Prof. Boyd Dawkins. The results are considerable, and it is intended to apply to the British Association for a grant towards further excavations.

It appears that Mr. Tebbutt, of Windsor, N.S.W., succeeded in obtaining observations of Encke's periodical comet nearly a month before it was seen at the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd ult. He detected it first when near the western horizon on the evening of the 8th of July, and was able with some difficulty to obtain three measures of its position.

THE REV. T. E. ESPIN, of the Wolsingham Observatory, announces that an extraordinary change has taken place in the spectrum of the star R Cygni, which was discovered to be variable by Mr. Pogson in 1852. On the 13th ult. he noticed a remarkably bright line, apparently F (a hydrogen line), in its spectrum. The observation was confirmed by Dr. Copeland on the 13th, when the line was also seen by Mr. Espin again.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Precincts,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1s.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Art of Sketching from Nature. By P. H. Delamotte. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Delamotte has had ample experience in teaching the pretty art of sketching from nature, to which this handsome and copiously illustrated volume is devoted. He does not pretend to teach the severer and more exhaustive sort of draughtsmanship such as artists and craftsmen require in their several degrees, nor does he aim at making poets in landscape in any number of lessons. He hopes to give his pupils some hints by which they may overcome the principal and most obvious difficulties; to show them how they may choose fit subjects, how certain effects may be reproduced; and he intends, to use his own words, to encourage them to persevere in spite of failures and discouragements. In fact, and in brief, it is his aim to instruct learners in that sort of pictorial shorthand which has no more to do with fine art than shorthand proper has to do with literature. He gives what we may call a number of receipts for producing certain results—trees, rocks, seas, skies, and what not—of a certain kind. His first dictum is that nothing will teach sketching so well as sketching, which is true, and we counsel would-be sketchers—desiring to do nothing more than acquire the pictorial shorthand which is in question—to follow Mr. Delamotte's advice as closely and carefully as possible. His receipts are given with perspicuity and terseness, and he produces examples to illustrate his instructions—his own, Prout's, Varley's, Collins's, Girtin's, and Turner's—which are very much to the purpose. Of course the learner must never cease to bear in mind that even this limited accomplishment is not to be mastered without a good deal of hard work. Working thus, the tyro will find this one of the best, certainly one of the clearest books of its kind, and very practical.

Schools and Masters of Painting. By A. G. Radcliffe. Illustrated. (New York, Appleton & Co.)—Although it is a little astonishing to

read in a book, professedly compiled from the best authorities, such statements as that Memline "worked with infinite skill upon the pages of the Grimani Breviary, now splendidly preserved in the library of St. Mark, Venice," we are not disposed, on account of a few such slips, to deny the usefulness of any comprehensive, brightly written, and compact summary of the history of art. Mr. Radcliffe follows familiar guides in many of his criticisms, as when he speaks of the 'Night Watch' as Rembrandt's masterpiece. He, however, with care which deserves commendation, and acumen not common in compilers of art histories for popular use, qualifies this opinion with the wiser one that we shall find in his treatment of sacred themes the clearest evidence of Rembrandt's singular power. On the other hand, ignorance of technical matters is evinced in a remark on the group of Rembrandt and Saskia in the Dresden Gallery that it is such as no one could be agreeably impressed by. We do not see why it should be thought that Govaert Flinck imitated Murillo—who, by the way, was born three years after him—or why Maes should be omitted from among the followers, if not the pupils of Van Rhyn. We are not sure which of the painters will be gratified by the criticism that "Alfred [W.] Hunt and McCallum are of the same type." There is courage rather than humour in the sentence which tells us that "the newest and most prominent names in late English art are those of J. W. Waterhouse and Solomon J. Solomon." It may be that Mr. Radcliffe meant to be a little sarcastic. He rather loses himself in a subtle criticism on the art (which we join him in admiring deeply) of Mr. Elihu Vedder, of whose pictures we are told that "they personify in a singular degree the spirit of this century, its introspection, restlessness, and doubt."

English Art in the Public Galleries of London (Boussod, Valadon & Co.), of which we have noticed the preceding numbers, is completed in Parts 13, 14, and 15, which are now before us, and bear evidence of the care, intelligence, and versatility of Mr. T. H. Ward, who, besides being the editor, is the writer of most of the criticisms and biographies. To him is due, we suppose, the generally satisfactory selection of subjects for the photogravures, which are made by the process of MM. Goupil & Co., and one hundred in number. Of these plates we have already spoken with praise, and it is right to add that, although none of them is quite perfect, those in the last parts are in general—it may be owing to a more fortunate choice of the examples—superior to their forerunners. The conclusion of Mr. Ward's notes on the English school is optimistic—more so, perhaps, than, having regard to the increasing contempt for severe studies, we could venture on. He says, truly enough: "We want more works of the charming school of portrait painters which grew up under the influence of Sir Joshua. We want some finer Wilsons, some finer Cotmans, some Romneys as beautiful as those we have, but larger and more characteristic of the painter's highest mood. When the nation possesses these, and when, as the years go on, examples of the best men now living are added to the public galleries, the reproaches which foreign critics have too long been ready to address to English art will surely be taken away." Some of the biographies or criticisms before us—it would not be worth while to mention the names of their authors—are very poor, crude, and jejune indeed. The writers are but half informed concerning their subjects, and have not exerted the industry and taste which have stood the editor in good stead whenever he has been at work. The book is not enriched by references to authorities which have been, as was quite legitimate, very freely used indeed, and which would have helped the reader to check what is related, as well as to gather more knowledge whenever he wishes to inform himself

further about the artists and pictures described. As in all books issued by MM. Boussod, Valadon & Co., the typographic part before us is first rate.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW.

I.

THE first congress of the Association which has been held out of England was opened on Monday, the 27th ult., under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute. Early in the year there were several, both within and without the society, who thought that a meeting held so far from London would be a failure. Gradually this feeling gave way to satisfaction when they received the hearty invitation of the Lord Provost and the civic authorities. Monday's proceedings began with a brilliant reception by the Lord Provost, Sir James King, Bart., in the Council Chambers, where the leading archaeologists and representatives of the city assembled to hear the address of welcome, which was replied to by Mr. T. Morgan, hon. treasurer, on behalf of the Association. Langside, in the suburbs, the site of the battle of 1568, was then visited, and Mr. A. M. Scott described in detail the tactical movements of the belligerents. The large party walked over the fields to the so-called Celtic or prehistoric camp (little better now than grass-grown banks) in the immediate vicinity. Returning to the city, the members assembled in the choir of the cathedral. Here Mr. J. Honeyman, president of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, read a paper on the history and architecture of the edifice. In the course of an elaborate essay he showed that although the spot where St. Kentigern (or Mungo, as he is also called) worshipped and was buried was still known and venerated, there is not a fragment of any building *in situ* of older date than about 1180; this—a small piece of carved work—is at the south-west corner of the present crypt; and of the twelfth century church, of which this is the only relic, nothing more is known. The bases and other details of the architecture of the existing church indicate in the main a thirteenth century work, the crypt and choir of which owe their origin to a period not before 1240, the nave being finished about forty or fifty years later. In addition to this, another period of the church shows work of 1425–1435 in the chapter house and of 1480 in other parts. The later Scotch style shown in the work of the crypt, which was carried out by Bishop Blackadder in the sixteenth century, is as unlike English work of the same period as can be imagined; at first sight, indeed, it looks like that called Early English. The spire is the most modern portion. Mr. Honeyman classified the parts as follows: 1. Portion of a building, circa 1170–1190; 2. Part of a nave, 1200–1220; 3. Crypt and choir, 1240–1280; 4. Upper part of nave, 1270–1300; 5. Chapter house, circa 1425; 6. Bishop Lauder's tower, 1425; 7. South crypt, 1500; 8. Spire, considerably later. The reader then described the details of the plans and mouldings; and the party passed through the crypt, chapter house or sacristy, and triforium, and inspected the three monuments of early date which the cathedral possesses, two large stone coffins, one of which bears a very elegantly designed floreated cross on the lid, of the early part of the thirteenth century, and the sole remaining effigy of Bishop Wishart, of later date. Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., hon. secretary, followed Mr. Honeyman, and drew attention to the serious cracks visible in the spandrils of the tower arches, which he finds running up through the modern facing to the roof, indicating the dangerous condition of the spire. He is anxious that the attention of the authorities, who are responsible for the safety of the church and its frequenters, should be drawn to the state of the supporting walls, an examination of which shows that there is still some motion in the building, probably in the direction of down the hill. The fall of the

tower would mean grave injury, perhaps irreparable, to the crypt and adjacent parts. Mr. Brock rejected the application of the popular term Lady chapel by the previous speaker to what is really a retro-choir, and hardly capable of use as a Lady chapel on account of structural peculiarities. Mr. Honeyman accepted this distinction of terms. In the evening the opening dinner took place.

Tuesday, 28th, was devoted to excursions to Bothwell and Craignethan castles. Bothwell has but little early authentic history; but this and varying fortunes of the castle and barony were carefully traced, in a paper of much merit, by Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, one of the local secretaries of the congress, to whom, with Mr. W. G. Black, the Association is indebted for the selection of sites to be visited. By permission of the Earl of Home, the agent, Mr. Easton, conducted the party over the ruins and showed the extensive excavations on the site of the main gateway and of the north-east tower. Bothwell collegiate church has a curious stone-roofed chancel, or choir. It was founded in 1398 for a provost and prebendaries by Archibald, third Earl of Douglas; it is not large, but has a few fine mural monuments of Scottish style, sacristy, sedilia, and other details. Craignethan Castle, Tillietudlem, was reached. A paper was to have been read here also by Mr. Duncan, but time only allowed a short inspection of the ruins, and the party then walked along the path through the glen beside the stream of Nethan to carriages again for Lanark, reached only just in time for the return train back to Glasgow, and the delivery of the inaugural address by the president. This occupied the whole of the evening meeting. Founding his classification of the whole cycle of Scottish antiquities for the most part upon those examples which the party had seen or were about to see, the president pointed out that just as tastes of archaeologists, as of other persons, differ, so the somewhat fragmentary and heterogeneous nature of the excursions which had been proposed upon the occasion of the first visit of the Association to Scotland might, perhaps, after all leave a more truthful impression on the mind by giving some idea of the vastness and the variety of the remains than would have been the case had a more strictly scientific selection left the impression that there were no monuments save those characteristic of one district, one epoch, or one class. The archaeology of Scotland appears to fall into three periods: the early, the mediæval, and the modern. The first, or early period, ends with the death of Macbeth, 1037; the second, or mediæval, lasted until the hapless defeat of Mary at Langside, 1568; and the modern from that time to the present day. In the course of this address the important antiquities of the kingdom were touched upon in order as they fall into the divisions of his lordship's classification. With regard to the great Dominican Church at Stirling, in which both James VI. and Mary had been crowned, the slow process of restoration was referred to, and a criticism upon the probable future manipulation of the interior added. He implored the authorities of Stirling to be careful how they tampered with the wall across their chancel. As for the vulgar delusion that all the ruined state of ecclesiastical buildings is to be ascribed to the Reformation, that was not so, but the sins of other people were often credited to the Reformers. The middle period is most fruitful in antiquities; in it stand forth the names of Wallis and Bruce. To this period belongs the development of the social systems, the burghs, the universities, and so forth. He hoped a brighter day was dawning for historical and artistic Scotland, and a new spirit of culture arising. As a help in this direction he hailed the meeting in Scotland of such bodies as the British Archeological Association, and he ventured to hope that this would not be the last visit, for Scotland possesses district after district not less interesting in themselves—except as

regards parish churches—than the provincial districts of England.

THE PANELLING AT HADDON HALL.

The Laurels, Matlock, Bath, Aug. 27, 1888.

MR. ALBERT HARTSHORNE'S letter in the *Athenæum* of the 25th of August, p. 266, col. 2, is such an astounding specimen of ignorance defending a scandalous barbarism, that I ask leave to state the facts of the case.

The truth is, that though the panelling of the Long Gallery, or ball-room, is oak, it is now all covered by faded brown paint, put on probably a hundred or more years ago, to represent no natural wood, but what the painter meant to be either chestnut or walnut, or a cross between the two. The small panels have a knot in the middle, with graining round them. The broad panels have wavy veinings to make them look like broad boards of chestnut or walnut. A few of these panels I—not an artist, but a lover of antiquity and a hater of shams—oiled, to supple the paint, and I then scraped it off and revealed the fine rich brown oak underneath. And it is this removal of a shameful act of barbarism which Mr. Albert Hartshorne, in the columns of the *Athenæum*, denounces as "a shocking treatment of these beautiful walls," and "a dire mischief." What obliquity of vision does Mr. Hartshorne suffer from that he sees in this pitifully faded sham veneer of colour "the tender graces of the gallery, that form so large a part of the delights of this unique old house"?

A more glaring attempt than Mr. Hartshorne's to justify a shameful outrage on taste and an abuse of genuine antiquity I never heard of, and I trust that he will offer the worlds of art and ancestry a full apology for it.

I am happy to say that the Duke of Rutland has done what should be done by the owner of such a noble relic of antiquity as Haddon and its panelling—promised that the oak shall be cleared from its present abominable sham covering, and restored to its real state. No doubt he will be ready to bestow on Mr. Hartshorne "the tender graces" of the scraped-off paint which that would-be critic so much admires. My trial of the panelling was made by the duke's authority, after approval by Mr. J. Fowler, of Louth, and the leading members of the Architects' Association. To them, and to Mr. Dunningham, a large timber merchant of Harwich, was due the discovery of the sham paint over the oak and the ebony flutings. The moment I called Mr. Dunningham's attention to the panels he declared that the surface was not that of any natural wood, and our penknives at once proved that he was right. But how true it is that you can never begin to remove an abuse without being denounced by the ignorant and the prejudiced, sentimental lovers of quasi-modern shams!

F. J. FURNIVALL.

In addition to the note concerning Haddon Hall which was printed in the *Athenæum* of last week, should be added that I noticed that one of the panels of the Great Gallery had first been scraped before the oil was applied, the actual scrapings remaining on the floor on the day of my visit. The matter that had been thus removed appeared to be the original colouring, that was, I take it, coeval, or nearly so, with the panelling itself, in accordance with the usual custom, which had come down from pre-Reformation times, of not valuing the oak for its own sake, but treating it simply as a material for decoration. Of this decoration in the Great Gallery at Haddon now little remains but the stain, and it is just this pale stain—probably originally intended to represent walnut wood—which gives such a delicate hue to the panelling, inasmuch as the natural silver grey of the old oak partly shows through it. Obviously if this tint or stain is now removed the room will be further off than ever from the condition in which the original workmen and artists left it, and it is quite certain that so disastrous a handling

as oiling was never in their contemplation. It would, indeed, be bathos if the gallery is degraded at last to the condition of the sticky, stained, and scorched sham "black oak" furniture beloved of Wardour Street and "Early English" romantic young ladies. There is, and there always must be, so much that is really necessary for the sustentation of the fabric of Haddon Hall, that it may be hoped that the noble owner will cause the energy of his agents to be expended rather in that direction than in any attempt to call into being a state of things which never existed there. A. HARTSHORNE.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Autumn Exhibition of pictures at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, will be opened to the public on Monday. The inaugural ceremony, under the patronage of the Mayor, takes place to-day.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD has given to the Departmental Museum of the Seine Inférieure his superb cup of Limoges enamel, painted with the Flight of Lot and his Daughters, one of the most precious works of Pierre Raymond.

THE French papers are much exercised by the alleged discovery by M. Gervex, in the church of Envermeu, near Dieppe, of a veritable Roger Van der Weyden, representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian. Until now this work has been, as our contemporaries ingeniously say, taken for "une toile ordinaire." The saint is declared to be a portrait of Turol d'Envermeu, founder of the church.

A SOCIETY for the Restoration of Antient Crosses has been formed.

M. BÉNÉDITE, of the Louvre, is going to proceed to Sinai to collect unpublished inscriptions for the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*.

MR. C. O. MORGAN, brother of the first Lord Tredegar, and Conservative member for Monmouthshire from 1841 to 1874, who died at Newport, Monmouthshire, on August 5th, has bequeathed, it is understood, to the British Museum his old clocks and other relics. By his death the country has lost one of the few remaining men of the good old school of enthusiastic and diligent antiquaries. He was the author of publications on antiquarian subjects. As a contemporary of Bernal, Sibthorpe, and Bale, there was no better-known frequenter at Christie's and other auction-rooms.

LILLE has been rearranging its collection of paintings, which have been very much increased in number; and, as the supplements to the catalogue—in themselves awkward and inconvenient devices—have not been continued, and very many of the pictures are hung without titles, numbers, and names of any sort, the position of the not omniscient visitor is a little awkward. The catalogue is out of print.

At Bruges the pictures of the Académie des Beaux-Arts have been removed to No. 82, Rue St. Catherine, where a small official catalogue, price twenty-five centimes, is obtainable. The numbers of the pictures have been so much altered as to render Mr. Weale's excellent catalogue very perplexing. It should be made known to connoisseurs that if a copy of this work is not obtainable at the Académie, the only other place at which to get it is at the publishers, Messrs. Beyaert-Defoort, in the Rue des Pierres. It seems doubtful if it will be reprinted.

THE church of St. Bavon at Ghent has been improved by stripping off the whitewash with which its interior was formerly covered. It has been thoroughly cleaned to boot. The nave is not yet quite finished.

THE traveller in Belgium bent on seeing the historic and artistic treasures of the churches and museums of that country should be warned that, for the present, a great number of the finest things have been requisitioned to form a loan

collection of the Musée de l'Art Monumental forming part of the International Exhibition at Brussels. This collection is of the highest merit, and comprises an amazing number of *châsses*, reliquaries, chalices, missals, staves, lecterns, and vestments, besides other instances of great value.

THE death is recorded of M. F. Mensi, conservateur of the picture gallery at Alessandria. He was ninety-eight years of age.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

FOR a long period the triennial festival in Birmingham maintained unchallenged supremacy among provincial meetings of this nature, its position being due to a wealth of resource and a spirit of enterprise calling for the warmest acknowledgments from all who feel genuine interest in musical art. Institutions, like individuals, however, are subject to the changes and chances of life, and fate has dealt hardly with the committee of the Birmingham Festival on the present occasion. In 1882 and 1885 the prestige of the undertaking was maintained by the production of Gounod's important works, 'The Redemption' and 'Mors et Vita,' while English composers were strongly represented in the extensive list of novelties commissioned on each occasion. We need not enter afresh into the circumstances which deprive the present gathering of the special interest which the performance of new works by Dvorák and Mackenzie would have bestowed upon it, and we shall deal later on with those efforts of Dr. Hubert Parry and Dr. Frederick Bridge which give the festival a fair position among such enterprises. But there can be little question that the serious disappointments referred to have much to do with the lamentable falling off in the attendance—a decline all the more noticeable because it has been continuous, with the exception of 1882, since 1873, when the festival attained its highest point of prosperity. It is said that dissatisfaction is also felt by the public on some matters of detail, but with those we have nothing to do, and we only refer to the subject in order that when the time arrives due consideration may be given to every means whereby the decay may be arrested and popular confidence restored. This surely cannot be impracticable, as, artistically speaking, the festival is now more than ever worthy of support. In Herr Richter it has a conductor of the highest capacity, and the liberality of the executive in the matter of rehearsals ensures a series of performances almost without flaw. Indeed, so thorough had been the work of preparation, that the general rehearsals on Saturday and Monday last occupied far less time than usual, and Herr Richter was able to give his forces ample periods of rest. The orchestra, especially the strings, is greatly superior to that of the last festival, and, so far as memory serves, quite equal to the best of previous years. The chorus has been trained as usual by Mr. Stockley, and is remarkable for pure quality of tone. The sopranos are slightly weaker than the other sections, but the tenors are magnificent, and the basses scarcely inferior.

It will probably be many years before it is thought advisable to remove Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' from its position at the head of the festival. The oratorio remains a tower of strength, and the demand for seats on Tuesday morning was far in excess of that for any other performance of the week. As to the rendering generally, it is only necessary to state that it was in every way worthy of Birmingham traditions. Nearly the whole of the principal vocalists engaged took part, including Mesdames Albani, Anna Williams, Trebelli, and Patey, and Messrs. Lloyd and Santley, and all acquitted themselves according to their respective reputations.

Very little more need be said about the first evening concert, of which Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater' was the central feature. It says little for the intelligence of the Birmingham public that fewer than four hundred seats were allotted at the ballot for a performance of the noblest and most beautiful work by any living composer. The rendering was exceedingly fine, and it may seem hypercritical to say that it might have been more imposing had Herr Richter's *tempi* been less rigid. The composer indulges frequently in the *rubato*, which unquestionably heightens the Slavonic character of the music; but there are no indications of this kind in the published score, and a conscientious conductor would not make them without direct authority. The soloists were Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Piercy, and Mr. Brereton, all of whom did well. In the second part Madame Albani introduced a new air, written by Mr. Goring Thomas for the Italian version of his opera 'Esmeralda,' which has not yet seen the light. It is an extremely expressive solo, quite worthy of the rest of the work, and very properly written in the quasi-French style which Mr. Thomas adopted at the time he wrote the opera. Other noteworthy items were Mozart's so-called 'Jupiter' Symphony and Liszt's 'Hungarian Rhapsody,' No. 3.

To Dr. Hubert Parry belongs the credit of rescuing the committee from the unfortunate position in which the defection of Dvorák and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie had placed them. They acted wisely in inviting him to supply a new work, and we can comprehend that he embraced with enthusiasm the opportunity thus unexpectedly afforded him. Until now Dr. Parry was regarded as a composer of promise rather than actual achievement. Evidence of ability of a high order was to be found in his symphonies and chamber works as well as in his Gloucester cantata 'Prometheus Unbound.' But if the ideas were good the expression was frequently faulty. It would be absurd to suppose that he ever regarded lucidity of utterance as an artistic sin; we take it rather that he found difficulty in formulating the outcome of his own imagination—a defect which, of course, experience would eventually remove. This is the more likely because in his later efforts there is a distinct advance in the direction of order and clearness of expression. In speaking of a performance of 'Prometheus Unbound' three years ago (*Athen.*, No. 2992) we referred to the great skill evinced in some of the choral writing, and ventured to anticipate that it would eventually yield good fruit. This prediction has been exactly fulfilled in the oratorio en-

titled 'Judith; or, the Regeneration of Manasseh,' produced on Wednesday morning with every evidence of a triumphant success. The apocryphal story has been a favourite with composers, but it has not yet been associated with a musical masterpiece. Dr. Parry's treatment is entirely novel; the treacherous exploit of the Hebrew widow becomes a mere episode in the book, and by adopting the ingenious theory of Dean Prideaux, that the story is historical and that it occurred in the reign of Manasseh, he has endeavoured to present a picture of Jewish history during one of those periods when the worship of Jehovah had given place to that of Moloch. Of course in the light of such modern commentators as Schürer and Fritzsche Prideaux's view becomes untenable, and it is probable that the book of Judith is simply a romance of a late Jewish writer, the intent being to revive a spirit of patriotism in his degenerate countrymen. This, however, is not of the least consequence so far as an oratorio is concerned, the only questions to be decided being whether Dr. Parry has attained the object already mentioned and has treated his material to the best effect for musical purposes. To the first we can give a decided and to the second a qualified answer. He does not call his work a dramatic oratorio, nor is it so to the same extent as some others we have recently had to notice. But it is divided into acts and scenes, the music being continuous through each scene and remarkable for the very small proportion of recitative. Unlike most composers of late, he gives us an important instrumental introduction, consisting of a vigorous *allegro*, the material of which does not reappear, and a melodious *meno mosso*, in which are traceable the germs of themes to be subsequently developed. It leads without break into a chorus of Moloch worshippers, based on a sombre and menacing theme designed to represent the cruel god. The king takes up the subject in melodious accents, and throughout the work the tuneful, flowing strains allotted to him seem intended to suggest his weak, irresolute character. The priests declare that Moloch demands the monarch's children for sacrifice, and after a feeble protest the scene closes with some extremely vigorous choral writing, in which, for the first time out of many, Dr. Parry handles the resources of fugue with telling effect. The next scene, entitled "The Children," is in complete contrast. Queen Meshullemeth relates the story of Israel's deliverance by Jehovah in music of touching simplicity, forming a kind of ballad with a naïve and winning refrain. The whole of this scene is as artless as it is beautiful, and quite unlike the composer's familiar style. The priests enter and demand the attendance of the children at the sacrifice, and this, of course, leads to the reappearance of the Moloch motive, which is subjected to some clever modifications. Judith then appears, and comforts the queen in an air which, though pleasing, is more conventional than the preceding music. The next scene is the sacrifice. After a brief introduction we arrive at a strophic chorus as the children approach, "Crown we the stainless victims," very charming, and delicately scored. Manasseh gives way to an outburst of feeling; but the priests are

inexorable, and while the chorus is vigorously worked up the orchestra describes the rising of the flames and the fulfilment of the hideous deed. Too late Judith arrives, and denounces the idolators in an air of extreme energy, and calculated to make great demands on the singer. She herself would be sacrificed to their fury, but a messenger arrives announcing the invasion of the Assyrians; and this brings us to the *finale*, in which the composer has displayed his utmost strength. Whether we are justified in terming the upward scale passage with which it opens and closes as the "Doom motive" we do not know, and it is not of the least consequence. The interest begins with the graphic, but not in the least vulgar, march of the approaching Assyrians, with which is mingled the wild prayer of the Jews to Moloch, a theme in unison of a barbarous character, slightly recalling the second Baal chorus in 'Elijah.' The conflict and Jewish defeat are illustrated most graphically by the chorus, and the close is particularly solemn and impressive. No finer oratorio music than this has been written for many years.

With the second part or "act" we can deal more briefly. There is, first, an *inter-musio*, consisting of an air for the captive king, no doubt suggested by the apocryphal "Prayer of Manasseh." The music more than faintly suggests the influence of Bach. A chorus, "Wail, ye solitary people," founded on a metamorphosis of the Moloch motive, a suave, flowing air for the queen, a fugal chorus, "Our king has come again," and a melodious trio for the three principal characters, may be passed over as musicianly, but not very distinctive. Nor is there anything remarkable in the succeeding message from Holofernes and the air of Judith in which she expresses her resolve to save her country people by stratagem. Another brightly written chorus, "The God of our fathers," brings the least interesting portion of the oratorio to an end. The third scene of the act is ushered in by a beautiful introduction, intended to suggest the calm of night. Even more lovely is the chorus of watchmen, "See ye the camp fires," with *solis* for the king, another strophic number, strongly rhythmic. The return of Judith, who briefly relates the success of her exploit, leads to yet another fugal chorus of much vigour, "Arise, O Israel." Then comes the principal tenor air, "God breaketh the battle," which in its perfect reproduction of the style generally known as Handelian is calculated to provoke a smile. Alike in structure and phraseology, the likeness is exact, and, of course, is intentional, though why the composer should have indulged in a musical joke at this moment it is difficult to say. The air is extremely effective vocally, which, of course, is something gained. The *finale* opens with an air of religious character for Judith, leading direct into a lengthy chorus of a broad and diatonic character, sufficiently imposing and brilliant for its purpose.

It will be gathered from this cursory description that the strength of the work lies chiefly in the first part, notwithstanding some beautiful and original episodes in the second. The cause of this is that the dramatic interest is strong in the first, and certainly weak in the later

portion. But to dwell on any defects would be to convey a decidedly false impression as to the value of the oratorio, which is great. Less rich in poetic fancy than 'The Rose of Sharon,' and, of course, less idyllic than 'The Golden Legend,' it displays more masculine breadth of style than either of these works, and in its simplest portions shows a wealth of melody for which the composer had not prepared us. From a literary standpoint the libretto is worthy of praise, the blending of Scripture texts with original matter being skilful, while the latter is written in vigorous, polished English.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the performance, which was, on the whole, marvellously fine. The choir had taken great interest in the work and acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the utmost praise. Even the sopranos showed greater vigour than on the previous day, and the tenors and basses were superb. Miss Anna Williams sang the arduous part of Judith with much spirit, and Mr. Lloyd was heard at his best in that of Manasseh, certainly the most grateful in the work. Madame Patey and Mr. Santley had comparatively subordinate work, in which, of course, they gave satisfaction, and Master Percy Fry sang the part of one of the ill-fated children in a tasteful and unpretentious manner. The composer was heartily cheered at the end of the first part, and still more so at the close. 'Judith' will be performed for the first time in London at Novello's Oratorio Concerts. It was followed by a somewhat dry setting of the 117th Psalm for eight-part chorus by Robert Franz, and Haydn's Symphony in D, No. 7 of the Salomon set.

One might almost imagine that the stars in their courses fought against the Birmingham Festival of the present year. Even a performance of the most successful English work of the period, Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Golden Legend,' could not be given without an unseemly dispute, brought about, it must be confessed, by a breach of good manners on the part of the committee, and some ill-advised remarks which it is fair to assume were uttered on the spur of the moment and should not have been made public. The result of the unfortunate episode musically was a rendering which would certainly have gained had Herr Richter been more familiar with the composer's intentions. The *tempi* were sometimes too slow—notably in the Evening Prayer—and at others too quick; but on the whole there was not much ground for complaint. Madame Albani and Mr. Lloyd were unsurpassable, as usual, but Madame Trebelli was not heard to advantage in the contralto music, and Signor Foli was obviously indisposed. The brief second part commenced with Grieg's concert overture 'In Autumn,' Op. 11, conducted by the composer, though this fact was not announced. It is a charming little work, full of national colour and delightfully scored, and the audience received it with enthusiasm. Of the rest of the festival we must speak next week.

Musical Crossig.

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. will shortly publish the 'Mapleson Memoirs,' as the reminiscences, personal and artistic, of Col. J. H.

Mapleson are to be called. The work, which is in two volumes, extends over a period of rather more than thirty years, from the beginning of 1857 until the present time. Col. Mapleson, in fact, takes up the history of the opera where his predecessor, Mr. Lumley, left it. From Grisi and Mario to Tietjens and Giuglini, and from Tietjens and Giuglini to Patti and Nicolini, there are no great singers of the last thirty years who have not sung with Col. Mapleson, and of whom Col. Mapleson has not an abundance of interesting anecdotes to tell.

We regret to announce the death, at the early age of thirty, of Mr. William Fullerton, a promising composer, whose opera 'The Lady of the Locket' obtained considerable success in London a few years ago.

A NEW American soprano, Miss Amanda Fabris, made her first appearance at Dublin with the Carl Rosa Company last Saturday as Marguerite in Gounod's 'Faust.' The Dublin papers speak in the highest terms of her performance, and, as far as may be judged from her *début*, the young lady seems likely to prove a valuable addition to the strength of Mr. Rosa's operatic forces.

MESSRS. PATERSON & SONS announce a series of six subscription concerts at Edinburgh in December and January next, for which Mr. Mann's orchestra is engaged. Several novelties are promised, including a new cantata by Mr. Hamish MacCunn, his ballad for orchestra, 'The Ship of the Fiend,' his new overture 'The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow,' and Prof. Stanford's 'Irish' Symphony.

MR. GORING THOMAS last year, at the request of Mr. Lago, rewrote the fourth act of his opera 'Emeralda' for the Italian stage, restoring the tragic close, in accordance with the original idea of Victor Hugo. The air sung by Madame Albani at Birmingham is taken from this new portion of the work.

MISS HOPE GLENN has accepted an engagement to sing this month at the musical festival at Worcester (Mass., U.S.A.), but she will return to England by Christmas, to fulfil important engagements already entered into in this country. We have so few first-class contralto singers that it is satisfactory to learn that Miss Glenn is not going to leave us altogether; and she may be assured of a hearty welcome on her return.

MISS AGNES LARKCOM has recently been singing at two concerts at Scheveningen, Holland, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. The talented young lady sang with the same orchestra two years ago with such success as to receive the compliment of a second invitation.

MR. F. H. COWEN arrived at Melbourne on the 22nd of June last, to undertake his duties as conductor of the music at the Exhibition. We are glad to learn from the Australian papers which have been forwarded to us that he met with a cordial reception, both from the officials of the Exhibition and from the most distinguished teachers of music in Melbourne and the neighbourhood.

THE death is announced from Eberswald of Johann Vogt, a composer of some repute in Germany, at the age of sixty-five. His best-known work was his oratorio 'The Raising of Lazarus.'

PROF. F. W. JÄHNS, author of the excellent thematic catalogue of Weber's works, died at Berlin on the 8th ult. at the age of eighty.

THE festival performances at Bayreuth were brought to a conclusion for the present year on the 19th ult., with a representation of 'Parsifal.'

At the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, it is intended next season to perform Wagner's 'Meistersinger,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Walküre,' and 'Siegfried.'

THE appearance of a new musical journal, under the title of *Centralblatt für Musik*, is announced from Leipzig.

The municipal authorities of Turin have commanded the installation of the electric light in all the theatres by the 1st of November next. In two instances a respite of two months has been asked, without success.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

AVENUE.—'Gladys; or, the Golden Key,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Arthur Law.—'Don Juan, Junior.' By Robert Reece and Edward Righton.

Not altogether a novelty is the play of Mr. Arthur Law, for the sake of producing which Mr. H. Bracy has undertaken an autumn season at the Avenue. On a single occasion it has survived the not very formidable ordeal of an afternoon performance. The opinion may be held that the amount of publicity then assigned it is as much as it can wisely challenge. It is very far from strong enough to constitute the chief feature in an entertainment; its literary claims are not high, and the conception and the execution are alike conventional. Situations arise in the course of the action, but they do not spring from it and are not even necessary. Told in few words, the story is this. Col. Faulkner, believing Gladys Fairlie to be rich, applies for and obtains her hand. Once married, he finds she has nothing. He takes her to India, ill treats her, and tries to make her decoy men to his rooms to be plundered at cards. He is detected cheating, and his wife is freed from him by the evidence of a mysterious being, who is animated by a fierce animosity against the colonel, proves him to be a bigamist, and declares his intention to kill him. The heroine marries an early love, who has throughout posed as her protector. Here is a story that needs no telling. A first act, then, which shows the frustration of a wholly gratuitous attempt upon the part of the colonel to compromise his future wife, is practically superfluous. The second act, which, with the third, passes in India, serves only to show the unhappiness of the Faulkner ménage and to reveal the baseness of the colonel, who is detected at écarté with the kings of the various suits within his waistcoat; while to the third act there is left nothing except the charge of bigamy and the consequent freedom of the heroine to marry a young painter whom she has always loved, and who with compromising warmth has espoused her cause.

Not without ingenuity so much as without significance are the various situations introduced. The playgoer is moderately interested in the escape from exposure with which the heroine is threatened by the colonel; and the manner in which the artist effaces a picture upon the easel is diverting. The scene, however, is unnecessary. Gladys has no reason to be ashamed of the visit she pays; the painter has no cause to destroy his picture; the dishonourable suitor has no adequate justification for his action. Passing an act which is weak, but not unpleasant, and coming to the India scene, we find a quarrel over cards, and that is all. By the introduction of the mysterious stranger who knows the past of the villain the whole is turned into melodrama. The menace, indeed, of this rather baffling personage to kill the colonel, and his departure to put the threat into execution, are fatal to the

claims of the work to be a comedy. A painter lover is nowadays a confession of weakness; a mysterious enemy suggests only a burlesque of 'Forget-me-Not' and other works. Had the remaining portions of the work been strengthened, Mr. Law might have procured a suitable termination by making the oblivious General Peepoe, the best character in the story, recall the colonel instead of a confederate.

The play is fairly acted. Miss Florence West as the heroine displays sensibility and passion; Mr. Royce Carleton presents Col. Faulkner with a commendable absence of extravagance; Mr. Mark King-horne assigns some character to a greasy ruffian who is an ally of the colonel; and Messrs. Lewis Waller, Buckstone, and Purdon are seen to moderate advantage.

The rewritten burlesque of 'Don Juan, Junior,' shows Mr. Righton as Pedrillo in his drollest vein, and surrounds him with a bevy of ladies whose display of their charms is lavish, and whose physical graces are in excess of any talents they are able to exhibit.

Two more volumes of Mr. Vizetelly's "Mermaid Series" are on our table, *James Shirley*, by Mr. E. Gosse, and *Ford*, edited by Mr. Havell Ellis. Mr. Gosse has made a satisfactory selection from Shirley, and in his prefatory remarks takes a reasonable and just view of Shirley's power as a dramatist and its limitations. The edition of Ford's chief works in one handy volume will be welcomed by many, for Ford has attracted greatly increased attention of late years, in consequence mainly of Mr. Swinburne's striking essay.

We have received some more volumes of the reprint by Messrs. Virtue of the late Mr. Knight's useful *Pictorial Shakspeare*. The plates, as we have before said, are sadly worn; but for the general reader Knight's notes are excellent.—The Society of Finnish Literature has sent us a Finnish version of eight of Shakspeare's plays by M. P. Cajander. They are neatly got up.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. GERALD MASSEY has rewritten his work on Shakspeare and the sonnets with much new matter, to be published immediately by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., under the title of 'The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets: a New Work on Old Lines.'

THE HON. Lewis Wingfield is designing the *mise en scène* of a drama entitled 'Nero,' in which Mr. Richard Mansfield will appear during the winter season.

'MARINA' is withdrawn this evening from the Gaiety to afford opportunity for the rehearsals of 'She,' which is shortly to be produced with elaborate effects.

NEXT month will, it is hoped, witness the opening of Miss Wallis's new theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue with 'As You Like It.' Miss Wallis will be Rosalind; Mrs. Edward Saker, Audrey; Mr. A. Sterling, Jaques; Mr. Mackintosh, Touchstone; and Mr. Forbes Robertson, Orlando. With 'As You Like It' Miss Wallis has opened the New Shakspeare Theatre, Liverpool.

A FARCICAL comedy, entitled 'Prince Karl,' will, it is expected, succeed 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' at the Lyceum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. T.—O. E.—W. W.—G. J. H.—W. D. W.—V. Q.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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